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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

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CANTON, HANKOW & NANKING.

NOW RE-ALLIED AGAINST THE NORTH.

CHIANG'S SUPPORTERS FLEE FROM CANTON.

BRITISH PLANE'S MISHAP.

The principal China news to-day is that General Li Chai-sum, the master of Kwangtung, and General Huang, the Governor of Kwangsi, have decided to join with the Hankow group, which, in turn, has definitely allied itself to the Nanking remnant. Thus, Canton, Hankow and Nanking are re-allied against the North.

Consequent on the retirement of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, there is considerable apprehension in Canton, the Police Commissioner (Gen. Tang) and many of the leading politicians having resigned. General Tang is thought to have come to Hongkong, and there is an exodus of the families and supporters of the old officials.

There is also a report (at present unconfirmed) that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, disappointed at the retirement of Marshal Chiang and the failure of his efforts to get Chiang to return, has gone over to the side of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and will co-operate with him against the South.

HAS FENG TURNED ROUND AGAIN?

Shanghai, Aug. 17. General Li Chai-sum, the Governor of Kwangtung, and General Huang Hsiao-shun, the Governor of Kwangsi, have agreed to recognize the Wu-han Government and have offered to co-operate with Wu-han and Nanking against the North.

Feng Wants Chiang.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, from Chengchow, has issued a circular telegram through General Li Lieh-chun, who is chairman of the first conference of the new Government of Nanking, asking Marshal Chiang Kai-shek to return to his post of Generalissimo.—*Reuter.*

HANKOW AND NANKING.

Gain Forces Against North.

Shanghai, Aug. 18. General Li Chung-yeu, the present Nanking military chief, who went to Hankow a few days ago, to confer with the leaders there on the Hankow-Nanking Amalgamation, returned to Nanking yesterday by the Chuchuan. He is now directing the operations for the defence of Nanking.

Hankow is sending an army to reinforce that of General Li Chung-yeu in defending Anhwei and Kiangsu. General Liu Hsing has been appointed Field-Marshal of the Eastern expeditionary force. This army is making its way from Hupeh to Nanking en route to Anhwei.

What of Feng?

There is a rumour current that General Feng Yu-hsiang is changing colour, in view of the failure of the Nationalists and the resignation of Marshal Chiang. The Honan commander is said to have entered into arrangements with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang against Hankow. This is still unconfirmed, however.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

UNCERTAINTY IN CANTON.

Rumours and an Exodus.

Canton, Aug. 17. A reign of uncertainty prevails in the city as rumours of all sorts are abroad. The banknotes of the Central Bank have decreased to 72 cents for a Hongkong dollar. People prefer to keep coins rather than paper money. The bonds have depreciated in value and are hard to dispose of.

Officials appointed by the Nanking Government are preparing to leave the city. Steamers for Hongkong and Macao carry a full list of passengers, many being wives and children of high officials.

Those generals and politicians who recently seceded from the Hankow Government have again urged Madame Sun Yat-sen to be their leader. Among the supporters of this movement are Messrs. Eugene Chen, T. V. Soong, Tang

Yen-tai, Kwok Mut-yuk, General Yip Ting and General Ho Lung. The immediate object of the group is to return to Canton. The reported "defeat" and subsequent retirement of General Yip Ting, from Nanchang, is thought to be a strategy for him to come farther South. His forces are approaching the Kwangtung and Fukien border and are attempting to reach Canton via the East River district.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

CANTON RESIGNATIONS.

The Police Chief Leaves.

Canton, Aug. 18. General Tang Yin-wah, the Canton Police Chief, who is a loyal follower of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have left Canton. The General took the night steamer for Hongkong yesterday and will proceed to Hangchow to meet Marshal Chiang. The departure of General Tang, if true, will mean that all the other loyal followers in the city have to go away at once.

Among the many followers of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Hu Han-min who are reported to have tendered their resignations are: Mr. Chan Yung, the Commissioner of Justice, who is a brother-in-law to Mr. Hu; Mr. Li Wen-fan, the Commissioner of Civil Affairs, who is a close follower of the retiring Nanking political chief; Mr. Chang Yang-pao, the Chief of the Army Political Department, and Commissioner of Reconstruction, who is a loyal follower of Marshal Chiang.

General Ho Chi-wah, the Swatow Garrison Commander, now visiting Canton, is reported to have been detained by order of General Li Chai-sum. General Ho is a brother to General Ho Ying-ching, the chief military subordinate to Marshal Chiang. He is therefore considered a Chiang man.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

Report Unconfirmed.

Later. Enquiries made by a *Telegraph* representative this morning failed to establish the authenticity of the reports that Gen. Tang Yin-wah had arrived. It was learned, however, that one or two advance agents, representative of high Canton politicians, have arrived here, and one of these men has been identified as an agent of the Police Commissioner, who has made several trips between the two ports within the course of the last few weeks.

A notable arrival is Mr. George Cohen who came down by the Monday night boat on one of his frequent trips. Mr. Cohen, who is a Canadian, will be recalled as the personal bodyguard of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He came down recently with Mr. Koo Ying-fan and party from Shanghai on the return of the Nationalist Finance Minister to Canton.

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHINESE CUSTOM.

THE ADOPTION OF HEIRS.

PROTECTORS OF WIDOWS.

An estate case, which commenced before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday afternoon, and involves questions of Chinese custom and law, was continued in the Supreme Court this morning, when evidence was given by a Chinese village elder.

The dispute is between two women, the plaintiff being Ngai Chung-sz, suing as the next friend of her adopted son, an infant named Ngai Chung-fat, and the defendant being Ngai Yee-mui; and concerns the estate left by one Ngai I, who died at 5, Tsat Tsz Mui village, Hongkong in 1898.

The plaintiff married the only surviving son, who died without any children surviving him, and later she took another husband and adopted a son. She claims that the property descends to her and the son; the defendant, a sister of her first husband, not being eligible because she has married twice.

This is denied, and the defendant makes a similar allegation against the plaintiff, and states that the son was bought by the latter's second husband and therefore does not belong to the family.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Horace Lo, is for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes, is for the defendant.

Chinese Law.

Important points with regard to a woman taking a man to live with her after the death of her husband, and the adoption of children, have been raised, and this morning Mr. Alabaster read certified translations of Chinese law on the points. They were as follows:

A discarded child under three years, though of a different surname, may be received into a family and reared, and may adopt the surname of the person rearing him. He shall, on no account, be adopted as heir of the person rearing him, on the ground that he the latter, has no son of his own.

If a man or woman begs some other person of a different surname, for a child, and brings him up as his or her foster son, such foster son, when he willingly reverts to his former parents' family, shall not be allowed to take with him back to his original family his share in the estate of his adopted family. He who has picked up a discarded child of under three years for rearing, shall, according to law, be allowed to make such child adopt the surname of the family, but shall not be allowed to adopt him as heir, though he might have no son of his own. Such foster son shall be allotted a portion of the estate of his foster father, (as might be decided upon), after due consideration. All the foster sons may not be compelled to revert to their former respective families in any way. In case anyone falsely claims a certain family as his own, with a view to the acquisition of such reversion, he shall be dealt with and punished according to law.

The Proletariat.

A woman, while taking charge of the property of a family, may openly invite a man to come to her home and become her husband. The proletariat should be tolerated to do what is convenient to them. Should secret intercourse be attempted, thereby bringing about a demoralising effect on the custom, such practice must be prohibited and the offender must be expelled from the family when complained of by people in the neighbourhood or by people of the same clan. (Case in the eleventh year of the Kin Lung).

After reading these extracts from Chinese law on the points raised, Mr. Alabaster handed them to the judge.

Giving evidence, a Chinese elder from the village said, in reply to Mr. Alabaster, that he had gone into the history of the Ngai family. The family had been in the village ever since there was a British Hongkong, about 70 years. He remembered Ngai I's son, and his marriage to the first plaintiff.

(Continued on Page 14.)

A FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL COMMERCIAL BENEFITS.

FAVOURABLE TARIFFS.

Paris, Aug. 17.

The newly-signed Franco-German commercial agreement, which comes into force on September 6, provides for the reciprocal grant of *de facto* most-favoured-nation treatment for practically all exports. The exchange will be at the present French minimum tariff.

Germany grants France the tariff already established for the benefit of other Powers.

The agreement reserves the complete liberty of the French Parliament to proceed with the projected Customs reform.

The status of individuals and companies, and questions of sea and river navigation and of German vessels in French colonies and protectorates, will be settled on the basis of international law.

The agreement will remain in force until April 1, 1929, after which it may be terminated by either party on three months' notice.

Unrestricted most-favoured-nation treatment will not come into operation until December, 1928.—*Reuter.*

Earlier Reports.

Paris, Aug. 17. After protracted negotiations the Franco-German Commercial Agreement has been reached.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mr. Bokanowski for France and Herr Posse for Germany signed the Commercial Agreement.—*Reuter.*

BRITAIN'S VITAL STATISTICS.

FEWER DEATHS AND MORE BIRTHS.

London, July 17.

The Registrar-General's return for the second quarter of the year shows that deaths in England and Wales totalled 107,600.

This is 61,000 less than in the preceding quarter, and 6,000 less than in the corresponding quarter of last year. The absence of serious epidemics is a feature of the return, but 1,700 died from influenza during the quarter.

Birth during the same period numbered 171,000 which is nearly 4,000 more than in the preceding quarter, but 10,000 below the total of the second quarter of last year.—*British Wireless.*

BLINDING SHIPS FROM ABOVE.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

New York, Aug. 17.

Passengers on the liner *Le de France* were approaching New York and watching an army bombing plane swooping down when they were astonished to see a smoke screen which completely enveloped the liner.

It was later learned that this was an experiment by the United States army chemical warfare service, to demonstrate the feasibility of blinding ships from the air in an attack.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MR. ARMOUR'S HUGE LOSSES.

A REVELATION AFTER DEATH.

Chicago, Aug. 17.

Commenting on Mr. Ogden Armour's death, the *Herald Examiner* says that although he was rated as the world's second richest man, his estate is estimated at only \$20,000.

"He was a financial casualty of the war," and took his punishment like a brave soldier. At the peak of his career, he lost \$1,000,000 a day for 180 days.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE DOLE PRIZE.

TWO PLANES REACH HAWAII.

TWO OTHERS COMPETE.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.

The navy radio station reports that at 7 o'clock this morning, Pacific time, the Woolaroo was 1,800 miles out, running satisfactorily.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Honolulu, Aug. 17.

The Woolaroo has landed at Wheeler Field here, and thus wins the first Dole prize of G.\$25,000.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 17.

A Michigan school teacher, Miss Mildred Doran, on a passenger biplane named after her, with a pilot named Pedlar and navigator named Knope, after turning back owing to engine trouble, re-started on the Dole flight to Hawaii in which thus far four competitors survive, the others being the Golden Eagle piloted by Jack Frost, the Aloha by Martin Jensen, and the Woolaroo by Arthur Goebel.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Second Prize Also Won.

Honolulu, Later.

The Aloha has landed, and wins the second Dole prize, of G.\$10,000.

The Woolaroo took 26 hours, 20 minutes. Many thousands had gathered, and there was wild enthusiasm among them as they cheered the aviators in the Woolaroo, whose arrival was greeted with a salute of bombs bursting in the air.

The pilot, Goebel, stepped out dressed in a lounge suit, with his linen spotless. Davis, his navigator, was in naval uniform.—*The Woolaroo* started last from Oakland.—*Reuter's American Service.*

OBITUARY.

MR. W. R. COTTON.

We regret to report the death of Mr. William Robert Cotton, Foreman of Stores of the Royal Naval Yard, which took place at the Naval Hospital on Monday evening, following a severe attack of cerebro influenza.

Mr. Cotton arrived in the Colony by the s.s. *Mantua* on the 26th May last, to relieve Mr. C. Welch on the latter being appointed to Portsmouth Dockyard. Mr. Cotton had previously served in the Naval Yard at Hongkong from 1903 to 1906, after which he served for 5 years at Sydney, and, returning to England, was appointed to Pembroke Dockyard, and re-appointed later to Portsmouth Dockyard. In December, 1926, Mr. Cotton was promoted to Foreman of Stores, Gibraltar, arriving there in February, 1927 but he only completed two months before being re-appointed to Hongkong.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley on Tuesday, the cortege leaving the R.N. Hospital. The principal mourners present were Mr. E. A. S. Hayward, O.B.E. (Naval Store Officer), Mr. F. D. Woods and Mr. A. W. J. Ashby, (Deputy N.S.O.'s.), Mr. E. R. Robinson, Assistant N.S.O., and the Subordinate Officers of the Naval Store Department; Mr. J. S. Joughin, M.B.E. (Chief Constructor), Mr. B. G. Quick, (Expense Accounts Officer) and representatives of the Principal and Subordinate Officers of other Naval Yard Departments.

There were floral tributes from the widow and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Mugridge, N. S. Staff, Agreement Workmen's Association, Office Staff N. S. Dept., Naval Yard Police, Dockyard's Recreation Club, Chinese Staff N.S. Department, and fellow passengers on s.s. *Mantua*.

The bearers were the European Storehousemen of the Naval Store Department.

Much sympathy is felt with the widow and daughter in their sad and sudden bereavement.

TO-DAY.

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AN IRISH POLITICAL DRAMA.

MR. JOHN JINKS STROLLS OPPORTUNELY.

MAY NOW BE EXPELLED.

Dublin, Aug. 17.

The expulsion of Mr. Jinks from Captain Redmond's National League party will probably be the next step in the Irish political drama.

He left the Dail before the division, and did not return. He strolled about the city this morning, and reports of his kidnapping are unfounded.

Mr. Jinks told an interviewer that his constituents were opposed to a coalition, and had urged him to support the Government which was best for Ireland.—*Reuter.*

AN EARLIER REPORT.

The Deciding Vote.

Dublin, Aug. 17.

If Capt. Redmond was puzzled when a member of his party, the genial Mr. John Jinks, who keeps an hotel at Sligo, abstained from voting against the Government yesterday, he was more puzzled to-day owing to Mr. Jinks's disappearance.

Rumours are flying in Dublin for instance that Mr. Jinks has been kidnapped or has "vanished." Prior to the vote Capt. Redmond's party of only seven were unanimously pledged against the Government. Mr. Jinks's vote would have defeated the Government.—*Reuter.*

VALUE OF FLYING BOATS.

MAY COMPLETE SERVICE TO INDIA.

London, Aug. 17.

The cruise of the Royal Air Force flying boats now proceeding in Northern Europe, and the coming cruise of flying-boat from Southampton to Singapore, have directed attention to the possibility of using these craft on the last section of the Imperial Airways route to India.

At present the flights on the section between Basra and Karachi are held up pending ratification by the Persian Government of an agreement permitting flights along the Persian coast.

The value of flying boats in Imperial communications, is generally recognised, and the Times suggests that two large passenger all-metal boats now being built for the Air Ministry might be used on the Basra-Karachi section to complete, without delay, the Egypt-India service. In view of the 100 per cent. reliability of the Cairo-Basra section, and the increasing volume of mail letters carried, the belief is justified that the commercial communities will use it freely when a through service is established.—*British Wireless.*

NEW SEAPLANE RECORDS.

CLAIMED BY U. S. AIRMAN.

San Diego, Aug. 17.

The Federation Aeronautique Internationale and the National Aeronautic Association will be asked to award the duration and long-distance records for seaplanes of the PMTO class to Lieutenant Connell Rodd, who completed 2,626.313 kilometres in 20 hours, 45 minutes, 40 seconds, beating the records of the German aviator Firtz Loose by six hours in time and 823 kilometres in distance.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE LATE SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

NO EVIDENCE OF SUICIDE.

Montreux, Aug. 17.

The report of the examining magistrate in the enquiry into the death of Sir George Lewis, the well-known London solicitor, who was run over by a train here last week, discounts the idea of suicide.

It says that Sir George Lewis slipped when running to catch a train and fell underneath.—*Reuter.*

SMUGGLED RUBBER

MALAYAN REVENUE'S BIG LOSS.

SOME STRONG COMMENT.

At a meeting of the Malayan Federal Council last week, the Hon. Mr. Egmont Hake spoke on the question of rubber smuggling, observing that it was quite impossible to prove statistically the quantity that escaped from the country. After dealing with the leakages from various states, he went on to state:

Smuggling has been going on for three years, in varying degrees according to the export percentages, and some 40,000 or 50,000 tons must have reached the market during that period. "Take that quantity away from market stocks, and can you seriously question that the pivotal price would have been reached?"

I say that the F.M.S. are losing at least 4d. a lb. over all their rubber exports, and unable to increase these exports in the manner calculated to be achieved by the law of this Council, and that loss can be calculated to amount to over 35 million dollars a year, that is, capital invested within the F.M.S. is losing at the rate of 35 million dollars a year, or \$100,000 a day, which could I think be regarded as avoidable if the whole problem were faced with determination.

What is the explanation of the fact that uniformity of legislation has been departed from in the one essential matter of penalty, the F.M.S. providing for two years and Johore for only six months imprisonment? Personally I should say that increasing the penalty from six months to two years would have as good an effect as 20 launches, and would result in the hirelings putting up their price to such an extent as to render smuggling almost uneconomical, and such an increase would be merely coming into line with the F.M.S.

Has this Government overlooked so obvious a suggestion? Or has Johore declined to come into line? And these Governments have a High Commissioner in one and the same person. I take this opportunity, Sir, of adding my own expression of welcome to your Excellency.

Difficulties to be Overcome.

Now as to the difficulties to be overcome. No real success is likely in my opinion to be achieved until it is realised that the problem is a double one and has to be approached from two directions, politically and physically.

As for the political aspect, the very first things to be achieved in this direction are an increase in the penalty and a spirit of co-operation in a vigorous campaign against this unlawful traffic. As to what I have called the physical aspect of the problem, by which I mean the practical adequacy of the measures to be taken to break up an illicit trade which has many natural advantages to favour it, the principle I advocate is embodied in two questions before this Council, the principle of a Board with money to be expended in its absolute discretion and functioning so far as political boundaries will allow along common lines from one end of the Peninsula to the other.

I observe from the answers that this Government is prepared to consider the appointment of an Advisory Committee functioning within the jurisdiction of the F.M.S. but is not prepared to suggest even to the other Governments the wisdom of co-ordination and the entirely proper means proposed by me for securing it.

I submit that if the Governments could have seen their way to set up such a Board for action along common lines smuggling could be reduced to a negligible quantity within six months.

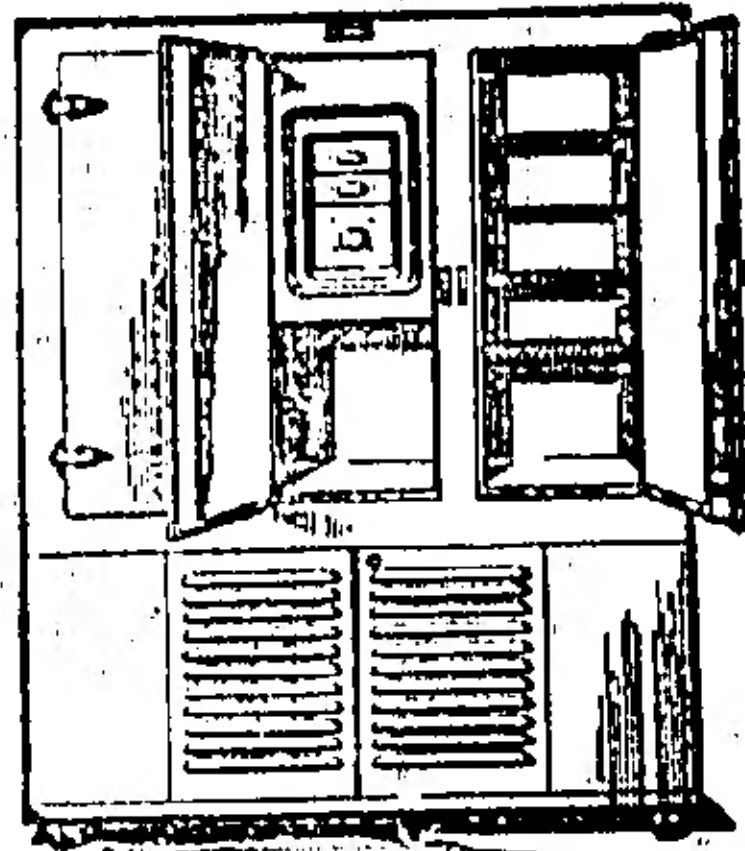
Question of Jurisdiction.

I can understand anyone not agreeing with that forecast, but I do not understand anyone thinking that an Anti-Smuggling Advisory Committee whose jurisdiction does not extend to the smugglers' territory is worth appointing.

It is sometimes difficult for an unofficial member of this Council

(Continued on Page 11.)

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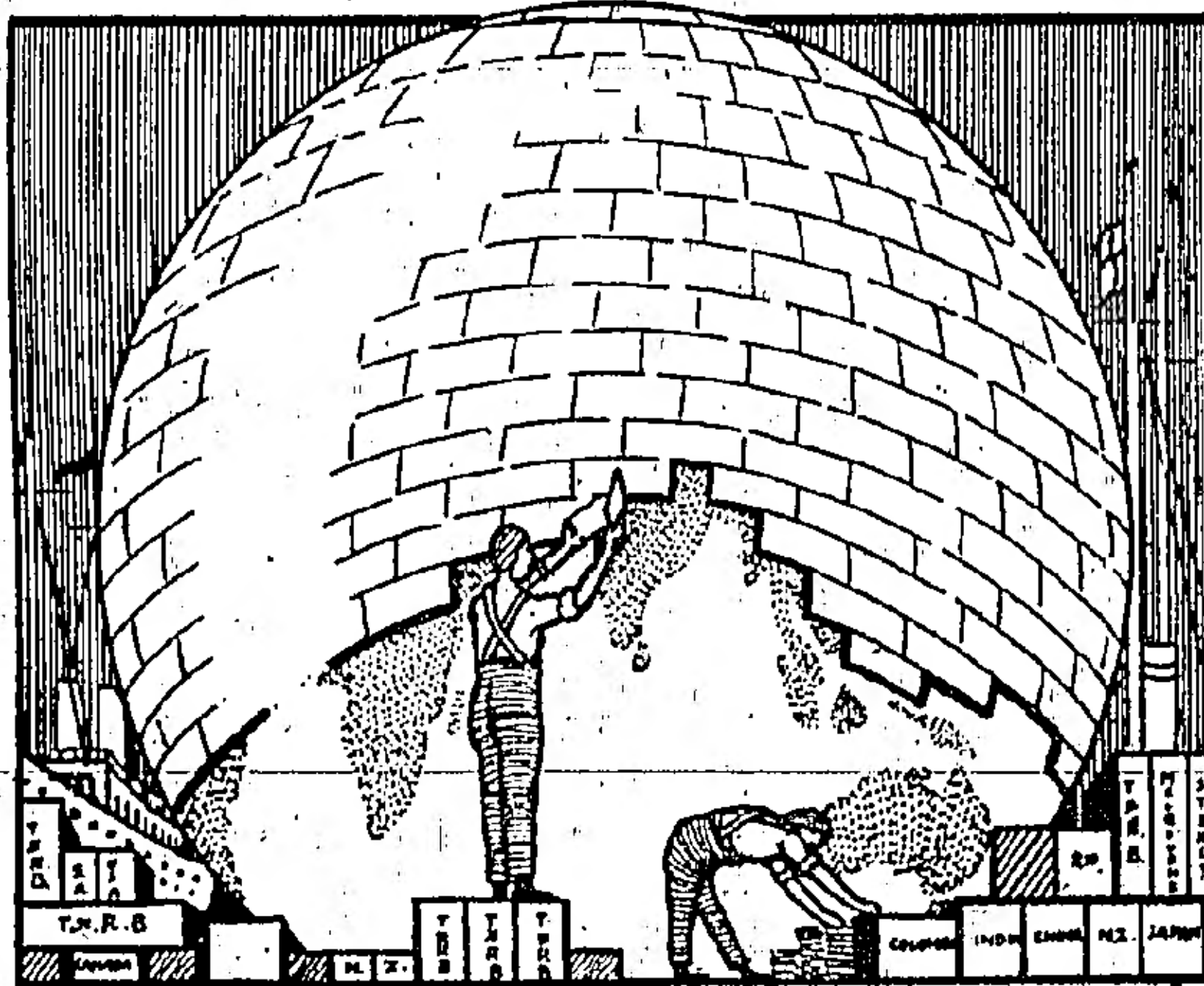
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THE CARPET TAX.

OFFICIALS EXPELLED BY FRENCH POLICE.

Tientsin, Aug. 2. The French Consul, M. Saussine, returned from Peking on Sunday, and yesterday authorized drastic measures to be taken to terminate the scandal of the blackmailing of foreign exporters by an illegal Chinese Tax Bureau, which had established itself in the offices of the Customs Bankers.

During the morning a strong detachment of French Police, under Inspector Jobez, marched to Rue St. Louis and was drawn up on either side of the entrance to the Customs branch of the Bank of Communications. The Inspector and a few assistants, Chinese and French, then entered the building, and produced a Warrant from the French Consul authorizing the immediate expulsion from the French Concession of all persons connected with the so-called Carpet Tax Bureau.

Formally Expelled.

The Bank authorities were requested to identify the extortioners and when this was done they were warned against further activities in the French Concessions, and formally expelled.

The Chinese were escorted to, and seen over, the International Bridge. W. P. Culvin, of Bergers' Enterprises, Ltd., who has been assisting the Chinese in the holding up of Duty Memos, was escorted to the other side of Rue St. Louis, where he was in the British Concession, and told not to re-enter the French area.

Fortunately for him the offices of Bergers' Enterprises, Ltd., are situated in the British Concession.

Commendable Action.

The action of the French authorities will commend itself to all legitimate foreign merchants, and also, we think, to most Chinese business men, comments the Peking and Tientsin Times. French nationals are, it is true, not very greatly interested in the carpet industry, but a vital question of principle was involved.

If the Tupan's extortioners, assisted by a not over-scrupulous British subject, can establish themselves in the offices of the Customs Bankers, and hold up Duty Memos on which the legal duty has been tendered, in order to extort twice as much again, in the case of carpets intended for export, there is nothing to prevent a similar practice being adopted for extorting whatever sums the Tupan fancies on any article or commodity exported from, or imported into, this port.

There are doubtless a number of conscienceless foreigners who, for value received—or promised—would be quite willing to aid and abet the Tupan—or any other Chinese militarist in blackmailing foreign and Chinese merchants, for the ostensible purpose of financing "anti-Bolshevik" or anti-"anything-else" campaigns.

Brazen Extortion.

When extortion of this kind is brazenly practised on Customs property, within a foreign Concession, it is imperative that both the Chinese and the foreigner concerned should be taught that there are certain treaty infringements which will not be tolerated.

It is not edifying, of course, to see the Chinese and the foreigner, who have displayed such truculence towards the Bank employees and foreign export firms, sheepishly leaving the scene of their exploits under an escort of Chinese police.

But they fully deserved the loss of face which they suffered. And it is gratifying to find that in one Concession, at least, the practice of open extortion under the guise of additional export duties, will no longer be tolerated.

A Disinterested Tupan.

The Tupan of Chihli, H. E. Chu Yu-pu, under whose authorization the carpet tax, and like extortion, are said to be collected, though holding the position of Civil Governor of Province, and nom-

GREEK CABINET.

COALITION TO CARRY OUT FINANCIAL REFORM.

Athens, Aug. 17. The new coalition Cabinet has been formed under M. Zaimis whose programme includes the reorganization of the financial system as advocated by M. Cafandaris who is Finance Minister. M. Michalo Poulos is Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

inally responsible for its administration, is always far too busy with military operations to give serious attention to the abuses which have arisen as a result of his leaving everything in the hands of subordinates, apparently with no instructions except that funds must be raised from every conceivable source.

Thousands of Chinese in cigarette factories, carpet factories, and other industries, have been thrown out of employment as a result of the methods of extortion practised by the provincial authorities.

Reckless Taxation.

A large volume of trade which under normal conditions would find its way to and be exported from, Tientsin is finding its way out by other routes because of the reckless taxation on the railways, and the extortion indulged in by the local authorities.

Whatever military qualifications H. E. Chu Yu-pu may possess, his term of office as Civil Governor of this Province has produced no proof of any capacity as a civil administrator. There is probably no other militarist—with the possible exception of General Chang Tsung-chang—whose so-called "anti-Bolshevik" activities have produced so many potential recruits for the Bolsheviks.

Trade, to H. E. Chu Yu-pu—or his subordinates—appears to be something to be suppressed, rather than encouraged; to be penalized, rather than developed.

Foreigners hear of the present Provincial Government's extortions only when their own special interests are affected. They know about the tobacco and cigarette taxes, the blackmailing system recently introduced into the East Station Likan Bureau, and the hold-up which has been going on for several weeks at the Customs Bank.

Slender Authority.

But if the local Chinese Press were free to speak out we should hear almost incredible tales of extortion in which foreign interests were not involved. Protests to the Peking Government against H. E. Chu Yu-pu's grosser activities are generally of little avail.

Whether it is admitted or not, everyone knows that Marshal Chang Tso-li's authority over this doughty warrior and "Civil Governor" is of the slenderest description.

Seeing that all that the Provincial Authorities are interested in is the raising of ever increasing sums of money, by hook or by crook, by fair means or foul, it is difficult to believe that any negotiations with, or representations to, the Peking Government in respect of problems or scandals arising in territory under H. E. Chu Yu-pu's nominal control, are of the slightest value.

The Concession's Future.

If the Chihli Provincial Governor can openly flout the authority of Peking in respect of China's treaty obligations, what reason is there to suppose that he would consider himself in any way bound by any engagements entered into by the Peking Government in connection, say, with the British Concession in this port?

Would not any change in the status of that Concession, while H. E. Chu Yu-pu rules Chihli, merely mean that the field for extortion was extended to include another thousand odd acres, in which merchants and residents, Foreign and Chinese, have hitherto been immune from his delicate interest in their "welfare"?

CHINESE SITUATION.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

Shanghai, Aug. 17. A Bristol biplane yesterday morning made a forced landing on the Kiangwan racecourse outside the Settlement. An unarmed British relief party was sent out and brought in the engine and fuselage but the Chinese military authorities received orders not to release the wings.

A request made through His Majesty's Consul General to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to take necessary steps to secure the return of the wings was met by a categorical refusal on the part of the Commissioner.

General Duncan thereupon requested the Consul General to inform the Commissioner that if the necessary instructions for the surrender of the wings were not issued by eleven this morning he would take such action as he considered appropriate.

The instructions were not issued and General Duncan thereupon ordered that the posts along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway held by British troops during the troubles early in the year should be re-occupied as from two this afternoon and that at four o'clock the railway line should be cut at the level crossing immediately south of Soochow Creek. This operation has been carried out.—Reuter.

Bombarding Nanking.

Nanking, Aug. 17. The Northerners captured Pukow this morning and were bombarding Nanking this afternoon. Britishers were evacuated aboard His Majesty's ships Wiven and Woodlark which are at present lying alongside the International Import and Export Companies' premises on the South bank of the Yangtze.—Reuter.

REORGANISATION.

Chang Changes Tactics Against South.

Shanghai, Aug. 17. Marshal Chang Tso-li has changed his military tactics against the South. Yesterday he ordered the complete reorganization of the various armies under his command, including those of Marshals Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang. He has issued a mandate appointing Sun Chuan-fang as Commander-in-chief of the First Army Corps and Chang Tsung-chang, the second. These two forces will operate along the Tientsin-Pukow railway with Shanghai and Nanking as their immediate destinations.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-lang is appointed commander-in-chief of the third corps and General Han Lin-chun the fourth. These two forces will operate along the Peking Hankow line with Honan as their first immediate aim and Wuhan the next. General Chu Yu-pu is appointed commander-in-chief of the fifth corps. This force will operate through the Lung-hai railway line cutting off the Feng Yu-hsiang army. The Heilungkiang army has also been reorganized and this will be responsible for the defence of Peking. The Kirin army will form the general reserve corps.—Wah Kiu Yat Po.

CANTON PLOTTERS.

Disguised as Richa Coolies. Canton, August 17. The police force in Canton have been busy searching and arresting the richa coolies in the city. This is because of a recent report that most of the mischievous persons who have been responsible for the recent bomb and shooting outrages, are disguising themselves as richa pullers. They hide their bombs and guns beneath the seats of the vehicles. When

SACCO-VANZETTI.

APPLICATION FOR RETRIAL CONSIDERED.

New York, Aug. 17. The police report anonymous threats of further bombings if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed. These hint at prominent persons and corporations. One of the letters threatens that the New York City public institution and a large railway station will be blown up. "You know what we did in the subway. This time we mean business."—Reuter's American Service.

Another Trial.

Boston, Aug. 17. The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which was crammed to capacity and heavily guarded, considered arguments for another Sacco-Vanzetti trial. The Bench will probably take several days to decide. Ordinarily arguments before the Supreme Court are limited to one hour, but Sacco and Vanzetti's counsel were told that they might take as long as they wanted.—Reuter's American Service.

More Bombs.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 17. A terrific explosion created great consternation in the town at midnight. Sleeping citizens were flung from their beds and windows were smashed.—Reuter's American Service.

Later.

The house was demolished but there were no casualties.—Reuter's American Service.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 17.

A bomb exploded and partially wrecked a house belonging to the chief of the detective department. There were no casualties. It is believed Sacco-Vanzetti sympathisers were responsible.—Reuter's American Service.

MURDERED BY MOONSHINERS.

PROHIBITION OFFICER AND SON SLAIN IN CAMP.

Logan, W. Va., Aug. 17.

Mr. E. D. Hensley, State prohibition officer, his son and another individual were shot dead from ambush at Island Creek where they had been camping. The murdered officer's brother, Dave, escaped during the melee and walked fourteen miles here.

He said that the camp was visited by several men, who warned them to leave before noon. The warning was disregarded. About midday rifles cracked from the surrounding woods and the three victims were instantly shot in the head.

The sheriff and a posse of forty officers are searching for the five suspected assailants. The police are of the opinion that the murders were committed by "moonshiners," namely distillers of illicit whisky who are very active in the neighbourhood, and who although in "many respects peaceable, god-fearing, hospitable men, regard prohibition officers almost as vermin to be exterminated."—Reuter's American Service.

found not guilty at the Police Department the coolies were paid \$1 each compensation, the arrests usually keeping the coolies in the Police Department for hours.

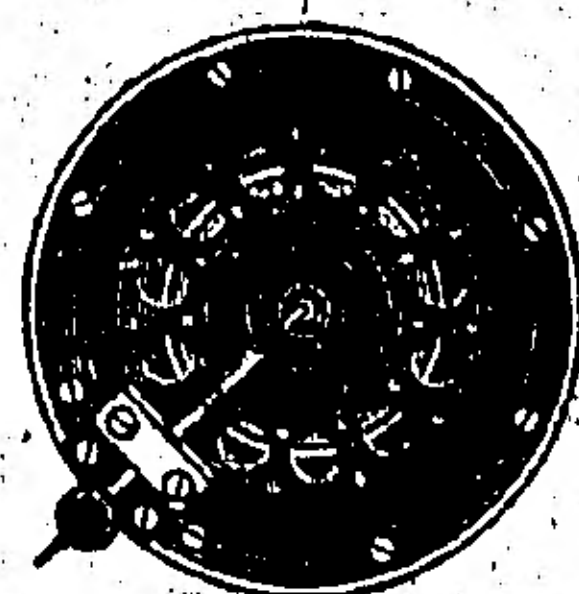
GALENS RETURNS.

Departure Delayed by Railway Trouble.

Hankow, Aug. 17.

It has been revealed from authentic sources that Galens actually travelled northward on the 9th but returned to Hankow on the 11th owing to railway interruption.—Reuter.

SOMETHING NEW!



THE Symphonic PHONOGRAPH REPRODUCER

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Children thrive well if nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion which enriches the blood and prevents childhood ailments. Ask for

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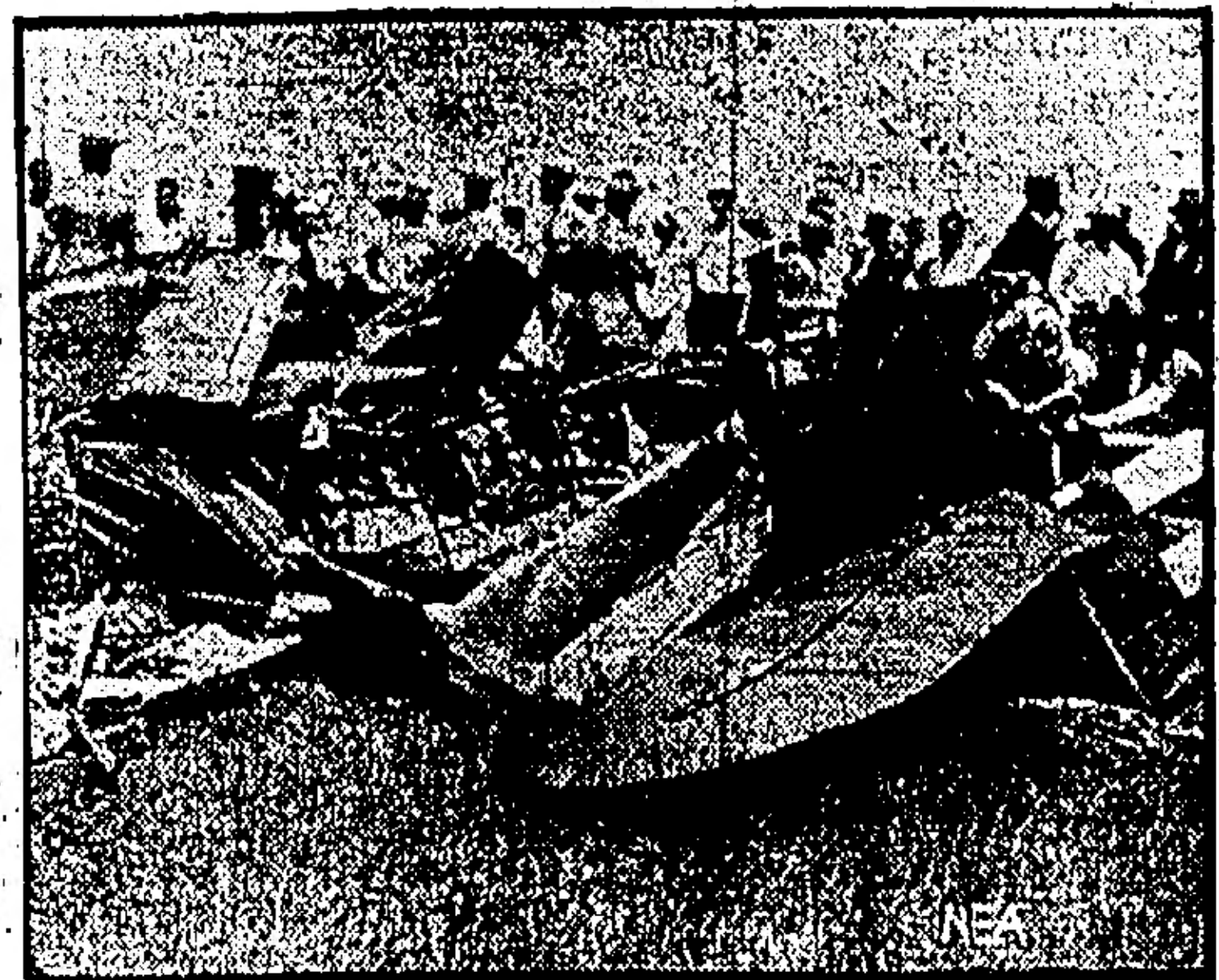
By Small



SENSATIONAL CASE.—M. Leon Daudet, the French Royalist leader, sat at his desk and defied the authorities to jail him. A thousand police and gendarmes had to storm it. Then Daudet recently escaped from prison through a hoax.



WELL WELL!—Trust van Alton, niece of President von Hindenburg, whose recent debut in a musical comedy has made her all the rage in Berlin.



AERIAL TRAGEDY.—During Colonel Lindbergh's visit to Canada, the pilot of an escorting plane, Lt. Johnson, crashed and was killed. Lieutenant Johnson's body was accorded full military honours. The Ottawa Parliament building is shown in the background. Prime Minister Mackenzie King and U. S. Minister Phillips followed the co't g.



YOUTH VICTORIOUS.—Here is one of the latest photographs of Miss Betty Nuthall, 16-year-old English tennis star and her victim in the Wimbledon tournament, Mrs. Molla Mallory. The defeat of the American star by the English girl was one of the surprises and big features of the recent tournament. The British star is shown at the right, with Mrs. Mallory at the left.



ROYAL RUMOUR.—European royalty is abuzz with reports of an imminent announcement of the engagement of Princess Marie Jose, of Belgium, to the Italian Duke of Apulia.



LINDBERGH IN CANADA.—An aviator's death marred Col. Lindbergh's reception at Ottawa, where the flyer helped to celebrate Canada's diamond jubilee. Mayor J. P. Balharrie is shown shaking Lindbergh's hand, while Mr. J. A. Wilson, secretary of the Canadian air board, stands near.



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Specially made for us to withstand the peculiarities of the climate.

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AGAINST
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THROUGH
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SALE PRICE TO CLEAR **\$4.00** each.

CALL EARLY FOR BEST SIZES
Thousands of other Bargains.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.



MARBLER CHAMPIONSHIP.—They take championships seriously in America, and here behold the marbles championship, staged at Atlantic City. In the inset are the two finalists, Julius Medvidovich of Pittsburgh (left), and Thaddeus Walog, of Springfield, Mass., who were to shoot it out for the championship. Above and below are the winners in the eight sectional leagues.



WEATHER WISE.—Captain F. T. Courtney is ready to embark on a flight from Calshot to New York, when the weather permits.



LEFT BEHIND.—Lt. Floyd Bennett, close friend and flying mate of Commander Richard E. Byrd, receives at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York word of the progress of the "America's" trans-Atlantic flight. Bennett, Byrd's sole companion on the historic flight to the Pole, was kept from "America's" Paris hop by injuries received in an accident to the plane last April.

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The following replies are a waiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT, 7, Canal Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let at No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply B. D. Sassoon and company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush and sanitary conveniences. Apply to Spanish Dominican Procurement, Phone No. C.721.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1927, 7, Robinson Road, 7 rooms, Bath room, Pantry &c. Extensively repaired last year. Garden. Moderate Rental. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—From 1st November, 1927, 4, Peak Road, 5 rooms, Bath room, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Large Basement. Conveniently situated. Lately completely renovated. Apply Deacons.

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS with modern conveniences at Cameron Road and Chatham Road, Kowloon. Please apply Comptroller Department, H.M.J. Namazee, Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—Orient Building Nathan Road, ground floor No. 571, 581, 585 and 587, first floor No. 581, 585, top floor, 571 and 587. Enquire F. C. Li, 225, Des Voeux Road Central or phone C.3307.

TO LET.—Shipping Offices in Connaught Road, Central, No. 18, first floor; Nos. 15 & 16, second floor; Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 19, third floor. Please Apply to S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Bright and airy OFFICES single rooms or suites 3rd Floor Prince's Buildings. Cheap rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Union Trading Co., Ltd., York Building.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP NO. 3 OF 1926.

In The Matter Of The Companies Ordinances 1911—1925.

and
In The Matter Of The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first and final dividend of One hundred per centum has been declared, in this matter, and that same may be received at my Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of August, 1927, or on any subsequent week day (excepting Saturdays) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Upon applying for payment, the notice already sent to creditors must be produced to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Chartered Bank Building,
Dated 15th August, 1927.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Applications for affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the necessary fee of Two Dollars. Newly affiliating Clubs One Dollar entrance fee extra.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

REFEREE'S AFFILIATION.

Applications from qualified Referees for Affiliation to the above Association must reach the undersigned by the 31st accompanied by the annual subscription of One Dollar.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Applications for admission to the above League must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, accompanied by the entrance fee of Twenty Dollars. No Club can be admitted to the Hongkong Football Association.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.
P. O. Box 233.

s.s. "TJILEBOET."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wreck of the Forepart of the s.s. "Tjileboet" as it now lies at Ling Ting Island. Full particulars from the undersigned.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,
York Building.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RADIO SUPPLIES, British and American radio goods in stock. Sets constructed and repaired. Inspection invited at The Union Store, No. 37, Des Voeux Road Central.

FOR SALE.—One Coupled COLLIER Engine, diam of Cylinders 16", Stroke 35", 80 R.P.M., each engine 100 I.H.P., with 12" diam fly-wheel x 25" face. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.—TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS (Habana-Sumatra Tobacco) from this shipment will dispose lots 100 or more wholesale prices. For quantities over 500 special dealers' 20% dis. given. Buckingham 250's \$45. 50's \$11. Romeo & Juliet \$40 and \$39.75. La Dolla \$33 and 7.95. Flor de Haina \$30.50 and \$7.50. No shop Expenses. Free of Duty delivered to your own door after receipt cash with order. WORTH TRYING. Montgomery, Ollerton & Co., P. O. Box No. 484, Tel. C.4630.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street,
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LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on **FRIDAY,**
the 19th August, 1927,
at 11 o'clock a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

(for account of the concerned.)
1 Bale Khaki Drills.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on **FRIDAY,**
the 19th August, 1927,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios.

comprising:—

Porcelain, Old Pictures, Peking Carved Lacquer Pictures, Hand Paintings, Bronze, Crystal, Amber Beads, Jade, Lacquered Boxes, Table Screens Jade Trees, Embroideries, etc., etc.

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A Few pieces of Canton Blackwood Furniture.

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One Old Indian Five-coloured Bowl and Stand in Cases.

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If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

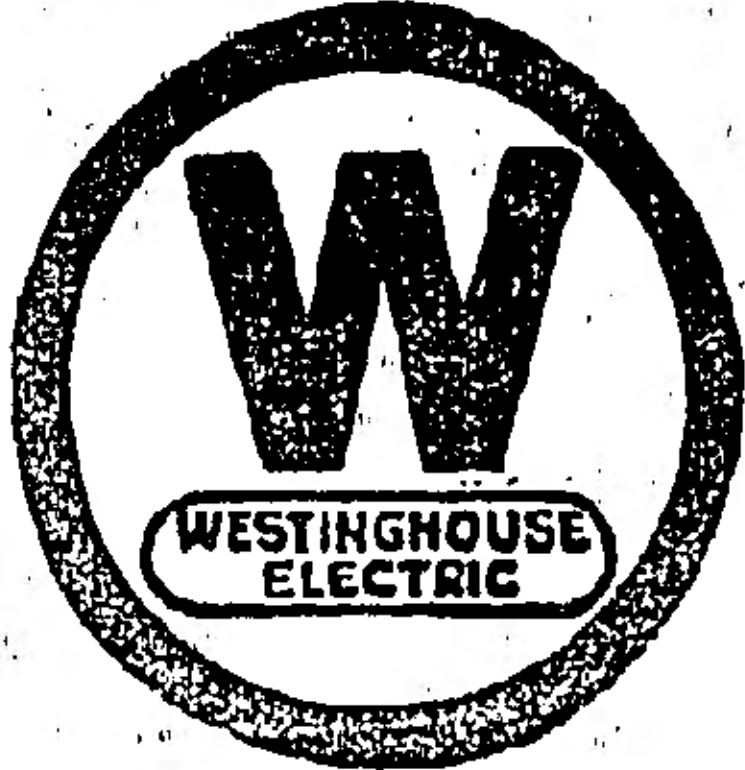
WOMEN'S MALADIES.

The ailments of women constitute almost a speciality in the practice of medicine. The feminine temperament is as much a factor in determining the treatment of these as is the feminine constitution.

Tonicity is the clue to woman's health and well-being. The blood and the nerves being in normal condition, good health logically follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People offer a long-tried and thoroughly proven remedy for the more common ills that feminine flesh is heir to. They have been found to be virtually specific in minimizing the discomforts and after-effects of Nature's inexorable exactions. A wise and experienced physician lived to hear his prescription blessed by many grateful women. This prescription, the basis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, has since been similarly acclaimed by thousands.

To be had of all chemists, or will be sent post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



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STAR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.

THE NEW OUR CABARET

CHARLES CHAMIER'S
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Booking at Moutrie's and the Star Theatre
Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Special prices to Back Stalls for Servicemen
in uniform, Saturday excepted.

Final performance on Saturday night.

Brunswick Classical Records

LIGHT RAY

WHETHER Symphony Orchestral Works—Instrumentalists or Vocalists—the Brunswick Light-Ray Records offer the most impressive reproduction possible. A large selection of classical Works has just arrived, and you are cordially invited to come and listen to these masterpieces.

AUGUST DANCE RECORDS HERE

New Machines have also arrived.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE
17, Ice House Street.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.

INQUIRY BY ROYAL COMMISSION.

At Perth (Western Australia) the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, unfolded a scheme to appoint a Royal Commission to review the working of the Federal Constitution.

His announcement has come like a bolt from the blue to Nationalist as well as Labour circles. Though Mr. Bruce only "hopes" that there will be unanimity of opinion upon some of the questions raised, "the first impression is that the Royal Commission's inquiries must educate public opinion, and will only be the initial step in a prolonged evolution of thought which must precede the transfer of more powers to the Commonwealth."

Sydney, July 8.—In a statement to-day on the question of constitutional revision, Mr. Bruce said the Government had rejected the idea of holding a Convention as being inconsistent with the Constitution and impracticable, and was, therefore, immediately appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the working of the Constitution since federation, and to recommend desirable changes.

The Commission would also particularly examine the following matters from the Constitutional point of view:—Aviation, company law, health, industrial powers, judicial powers, the navigation law, taxation, trade and commerce, the Interstate Commission question, and the matter of new States. Proposed amendments would be submitted, first, to the Commonwealth Parliament, and subsequently to a referendum.

Mr. Bruce says it is essential to include on the Commission an expert on constitutional law and representatives of employers and employees and persons of varying political opinions.

MOSQUE RIOT NEAR BAGHDAD.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

Baghdad, July 10.—The annual lamentations on the tenth day of the Moslem month of Moharrem were the occasion this morning of a serious riot at the Kadhamain Mosque, near Baghdad, between one of the Shia procession forming part of the passion play and detachments of troops of the Iraqi army, who at their own request were taking part in the celebrations of the mourning of the death of the martyred Hosain 1,200 years ago.

The origin of the disturbance is uncertain, but it appears that a quarrel between an individual soldier and a civilian within the famous golden-domed shrine aroused feeling against the other soldiers and little was needed to inflame the passions of the throng exalted with religious fervour. A mob armed with sticks and knives made determined assaults upon their soldier co-religionists, and within the space of a few seconds there was a melee in which the unarmed soldiers tried to beat off their adversaries with their fists and belts. Many soldiers were stabbed by Arabs, while others, civilians and soldiers alike, fell under the pressure of the wild throng and were trampled upon. The Iraqi colonel in charge of the troops saved the situation by clever leadership. He manoeuvred his men away from the precincts of the mosque, whereupon the police contrived to quell the rioters, and the mosque was closed.

It is reported that two soldiers were killed, six injured by stabs, and 20 slightly hurt. Three civilians were shot dead by the civil or military police and 23 were injured. The soldiers were present as private individuals, and not as representatives of the authority of the Government, although they marched to the mosque in much the same manner as British soldiers attend church parade.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 25th August 1927.

Day	Month	Day	High Water.		Low Water.	
			Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
Friday	19	Aug	10 34	6.1	7 46	2.6
Saturday	20	Aug	10 28	6.2	8 06	2.5
Sunday	21	Aug	10 24	6.3	8 27	2.4
Monday	22	Aug	10 21	6.4	8 48	2.3
Tuesday	23	Aug	10 18	6.5	9 09	2.2
Wednesday	24	Aug	10 15	6.6	9 30	2.1
Thursday	25	Aug	10 12	6.7	9 51	2.0



IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superimposed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

RADIO NOTICES.

It is notified for information that a new shortwave commercial wireless service was opened on July 23rd between Hongkong and the Philippines for the exchange of ordinary, deferred and press telegrams.

Rates to Manila 30 cents per word ordinary, 15 cents per word deferred and press.

To Luzon Islands (Except Manila) and Corregidor Island 43 cents per word ordinary.

All other islands 70% cets per word ordinary.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places:—French Indo-China, provinces of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kongmoon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hallow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Australia and Manila	Tango Maru	August 18.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Rawalpindi	August 19.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. McKinley	August 21.
Manila	Empress of Russia	August 22.
Manila	Pres. Taft	August 22.
Manila	Atsuta Maru	August 22.
Straits	Mishima Maru	August 23.
Japan and Shanghai	Haruna Maru	August 26.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Emp. of Asia	August 29.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Java via Batavia	Samarang Maru	Thurs., Aug. 18, 5 p.m.
Japan	Tango Maru	Fri., Aug. 19, 9.30 a.m.
Manila	Patrick Henry	Fri., Aug. 19, 10 a.m.
Saigon	Bourbon	Fri., Aug. 19, 12.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Shantung	Fri., Aug. 19, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Talma	Fri., Aug. 19, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Rawalpindi	Sat., Aug. 20, K.P.O.
	Parcels	19th 4.30 p.m.
	Registration	20th 9 a.m.
	Letters	20th 10 a.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Parcels	19th 5 p.m.
	Registration	20, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	20th 10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 16th Sept.)	
Japan	Ginjo Maru	Sat., Aug. 20, noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Sat., Aug. 20, noon
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Ketsu Maru	Sun., Aug. 21, 9 a.m.

Manila	Tenyo Maru	Mon., Aug. 22, Registration 9.45 a.m.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	Mon., Aug. 22, 10.30 a.m.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	Mon., Aug. 22, 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Nam Sang	Mon., Aug. 22, 5 p.m.
Saigon and South Africa	Monleideo Maru	Tues., Aug. 23, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Atsuta Maru	Tues., Aug. 23, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tues., Aug. 23, noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Taft	Tues., Aug. 23, Registration 9.45 a.m.
	Parcels	23rd 5 p.m.
	Registration	24, 9.15 p.m.
	Letters	24, 9.30 a.m.
	(Due Victoria, B.C. 12th Sept.)	
Swatow	Hangsang	Wed., Aug. 24, 8.30 a.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Mishima Maru	Wed., Aug. 24, Registration 8.45 a.m.
	Letters	24, 9.30 a.m.
	(Due Thursday Island 5th September.)	

Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. and S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C. and Europe via Siberia	Parcels	23rd 5 p.m.
	Registration	24, 9.15 p.m.
	Letters	24, 9.30 a.m.
	(Due Vancouver, B.C. 11th Sept.)	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Antenor	Wed., Aug. 24, K.P.O.
	Registration	24, 9 a.m.
	Letters	24, 10 a.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	24, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters	24, 10.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 21st September.)	
Straits and Calcutta	Pook Sang	Wed., Aug. 24, 11 noon
	Parcels	24, 11 noon
	Letters	24, 1 p.m.
Swatow	Hai Ching	Thurs., Aug. 25, noon
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Haruna Maru	Fri., Aug. 26, K.P.O.
	Registration	26, 1 p.m.
	Letters	26, 3 p.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	26, 2.45 p.m.
	Letters	26, 3.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles, 25th September.)	
Sandakan	Mausang	Sat., Aug. 27, 1.30 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Asia	Tues., Aug. 30, 3.30 p.m.
	Emp. of Asia	Tues., Aug. 30, 3.30 p.m.

Manila	Chenoneaux	Tues., Aug. 30, Registration 1.45 p.m.
	Letters	30, 2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 30th September.)	
Manila	Emp. of Asia	Tues., Aug. 30, 3.30 p.m.

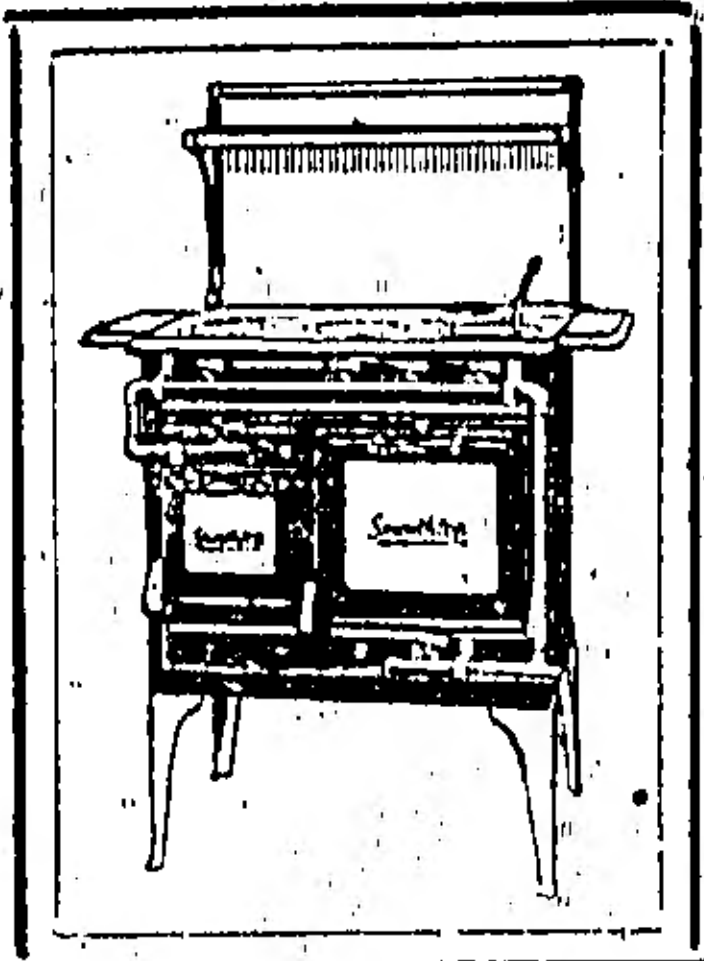
*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

WATER LEVELS.

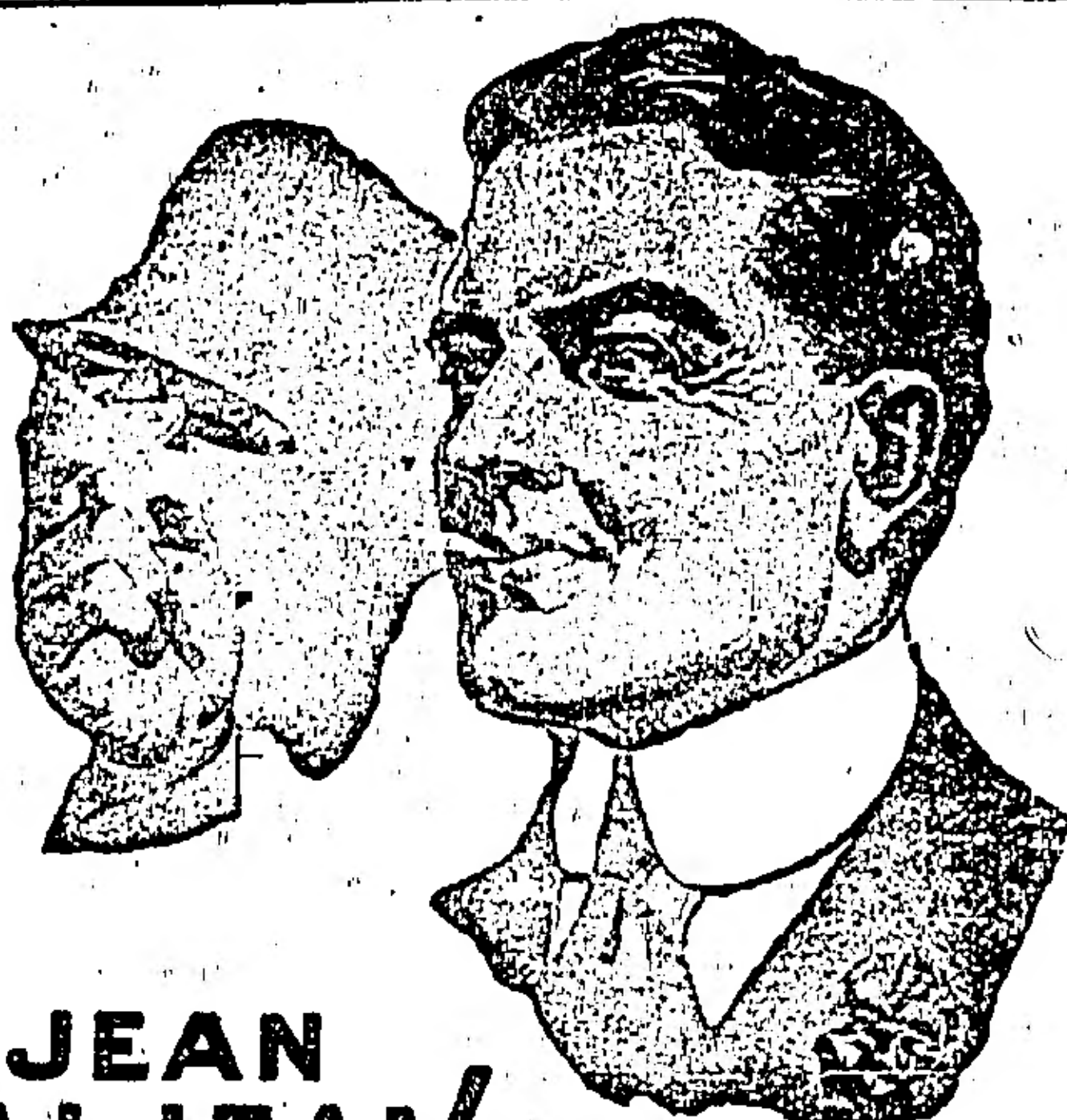
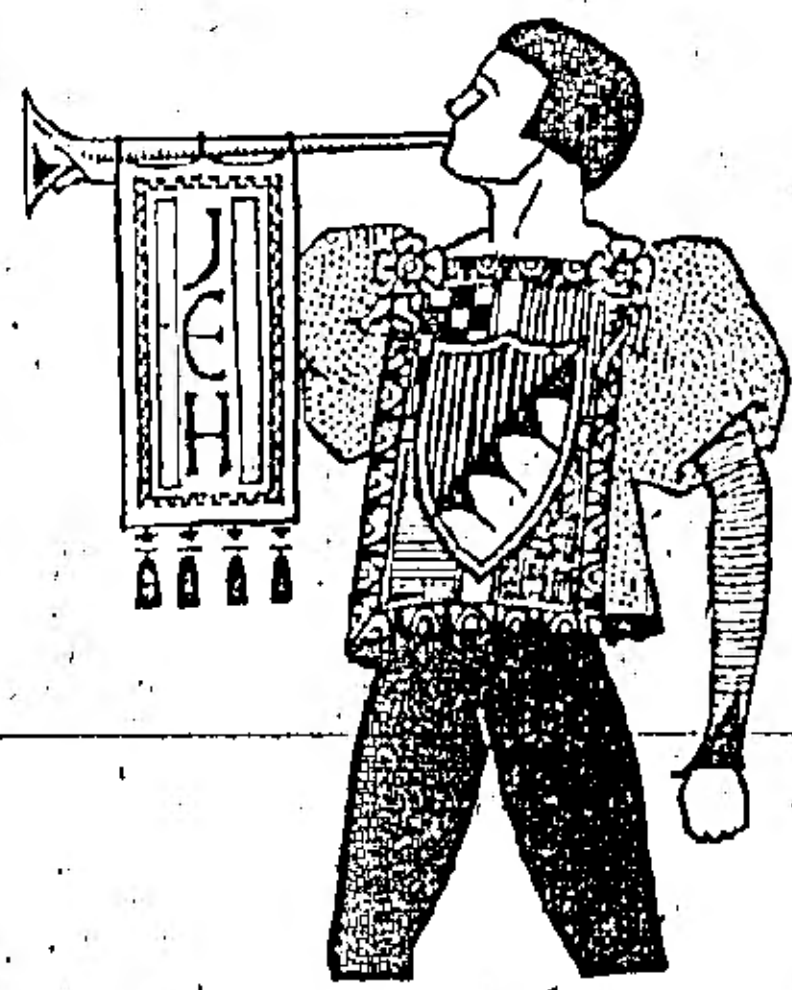
REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG. WATER-LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. on record
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TELL?JUSTICE M'CARDIE'S RULING
IN DIVORCE COURT.

When the hearing was resumed at Birmingham Assizes, in mid-week of a divorce petition in which the point was raised as to whether a doctor is bound to produce documents and give information of a confidential character, Mr. Justice M'Cardie decided that the testimony must be forthcoming, and the evidence required was accordingly given.

Mr. Justice M'Cardie said that while he fully appreciated the loyalty of the doctors to their profession and the protests they had rightly made to the Court against being called upon to give testimony, the order of the Court was that there being no privilege on their part to refuse information, they must give the testimony which it was in their power to offer to the Court.

Mr. B. T. Rose, a consulting surgeon, repeated the protest registered when the case was before the Court last Thursday, and His Lordship asked Mr. H. Eaden, for the petitioner, if he had considered the question whether or not the doctor was bound to disclose to the Court information obtained by him when acting confidentially in the special treatment of a particular complaint.

Secret Knowledge.

Mr. Eaden contended that no distinction could be drawn between treatment of one kind and the treatment of an ordinary patient. There was certain protection and privilege appertaining to lawyers, but no such privilege, in spite of special regulations governing the treatment of certain diseases issued by the Local Government Board in 1916, to Local Authorities, relating either to the clergy or the medical profession. If that was so, he submitted, Mr. Rose must produce what was properly in his custody.

His Lordship said the medical profession normally was under the duty of keeping inviolate the secret knowledge that they might gain from treating their patients, and, indeed, might become liable to a civil action for damages if, without lawful excuse, the duty of confidence was broken, but in a Court of law, a doctor had no privilege similar to that held by a solicitor or other legal adviser, and he was not privileged from compulsory disclosures of communications, however confidential.

A further point arose in the present case as to whether the doctors were in a specially privileged position owing to the fact that they were acting in a department under the control of the Ministry of Health, through the Local Health Committee.

In his view, there was nothing in the regulations, or in any regulation he had heard of, which saved a doctor from the obligation of disclosing, if ordered to do so by the Court, all the information he had gained while acting under the regulations. He accordingly directed Mr. Rose to produce the information, and Mr. Rose complied.

By order of the lady of the Manor of Little Warley, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Llewellyn, notices have been posted that motor vehicles are not allowed to park on Little Warley Common and Devil's Head Common, two open spaces near Brentwood. The commons lie near the arterial road and have become very popular with motorists. Mrs. Llewellyn states that she desires to prevent damage to the commons. Recently a fire, caused by picnickers, destroyed eight acres of grass on Devil's Head Common. The Little Warley common golf club is supporting the action of the lady of the Manor, to whom they pay fees for the use of the land, which remains open to the public.

OUR DAILY TALK ON
HEALTH.HEAT STROKE MAY HAVE
BAD RESULTS.

INJURY TO ORGANS.

Two physicians of the United States Navy, Drs. Wakefield and Hall, have recently made available a survey of the various injurious effects of heat that occur in the fire and engine rooms of ships, as well as other depths from heat in the naval service. Among the forms of disturbances they list heat cramps, heat exhaustion, sunstroke and thermic fever.

Heat stroke was described by the most ancient physicians and is mentioned definitely in Biblical records. In 1789, Dr. Benjamin Rush called attention to the fact that the disorder was occasioned by drinking cold water in warm weather and this view became so prevalent that it found place even in the readers used in the public schools. Highly moral stories were written relative to the boy who became overheated, drank cold water and promptly died. It has been found more recently that cautious application of cold cloths or of ice may be helpful.

Sometimes the person who recovers from heat-stroke will have secondary symptoms of great seriousness, indicating that the effects on the human body are relatively permanent. One may also become accustomed gradually to greater degrees of heat. A study of the conditions of heat stroke shows that it is far more common among those living in the northern parts than among those born and reared in the south.

A scientific study made on experimental animals by the physicians of the Navy indicated that the kidneys are injured by severe heat-stroke so that they are unable to undertake properly the elimination necessary to keep the body in health. Sometimes the amount of sugar in the blood is increased, but this varies.

There is also a tendency toward the accumulation of acid, or rather a lowering of the alkaline reserve of the body. In other words, the main effects of heat stroke are to bring about a massive increase in the acid material of the body and symptoms associated with this are associated with acidosis in general.

FIGHT WITH INDIAN
BANDITS.POLICE INVADE THEIR
HILLSIDE NEST.

Allahabad, July 15. The last two gangs of armed bandits who have been plundering villages and towns in the United Provinces and in Dholpur State have been captured. The chief gang was headed by Bansi, the most ferocious and cunning of all the hooligans, the second gang by Ram Singh. Ram Singh and four of his bandits were captured without much trouble.

Bansi was located taking part in a sing-song at an encampment at 3 o'clock in the morning. Police formed a cordon around the camp, and advancing to within 15 feet, surprised the bandits with Verey lights.

A hand-to-hand fight followed, the bandits using lathis (bamboo poles) taken from the roofs of huts.

The entire gang was secured, and 45 women and children were also arrested. Large quantities of stolen property and rifles were retrieved.

Many at the Panchdoli Hotel. Given by the Dholpur Rubber Company was recognized at a luncheon given by motor-car from sea to the first crossing of the African coast from Lagos to Marseilles, the Mr. Frank Gray's feat in motor-

ARE THEY POSEURS OR
LUNATICS?AMAZING ECCENTRICITY IN
NEW "ART."

With the appearance of a new magazine called *Ray*, full of eccentric drawings, poetry, and ideas, the ultra-modernist of English art and letters have found a new outlet.

Ray proudly proclaims that it is "the most expensive magazine in the world." The price is not stated, but the claim is obviously true. This remarkable publication would be too dear at any price, says a Home paper.

It is hard to believe that the group of borderlanders who are responsible for *Ray* can take themselves seriously, and the fact that pictorial abstraction, a puzzle which form the illustrative material are interspersed with little cuts from trade catalogues and agricultural papers would support the conclusion that the whole thing is a deliberate "spoof."

On the other hand, the literary contributions are headed by a prose "abstraction" from the pen of Miss Gertrude Stein, whose writings "are now world-famous," and who not only takes herself seriously but is taken at her own valuation by a host of admirers.

Here is a typical passage which she has graciously bestowed upon *Ray*:

When I knew him first he was looking looking through the glass and the chicken. When I knew him then he was looking looking at the looking at the looking. When I knew him then he was so tenderly then standing. When I knew him then he was then after then to then by then and when I knew him then he was then we then and then for then. When I knew him then he was for then by then, as then so then to then is then and so.

A "Superb" Example.

A "superb poem" by another American writer, Matthew Josephson, begins with the illuminating and profound lines:

Ah what a glum day, at feet o'clock.

I gloom about my trask, there suns the phono.

Some of the noise-poems by Kurt Schwitters and I. K. Bonset, who are Continental contributors, have at least the advantage that they demand no special linguistic qualifications on the part of the reader, as they are mere phonetic imitations of sound without any meaning attached to them. Altogether the literary section is a practical demonstration of the old epigram that language is given us, to conceal our thoughts.

In the case of the art contributions no such concealment is required. The editor himself glowingly admits that Hans Arp, the surrealist, makes his pictures "without the intervention of conscious reason."

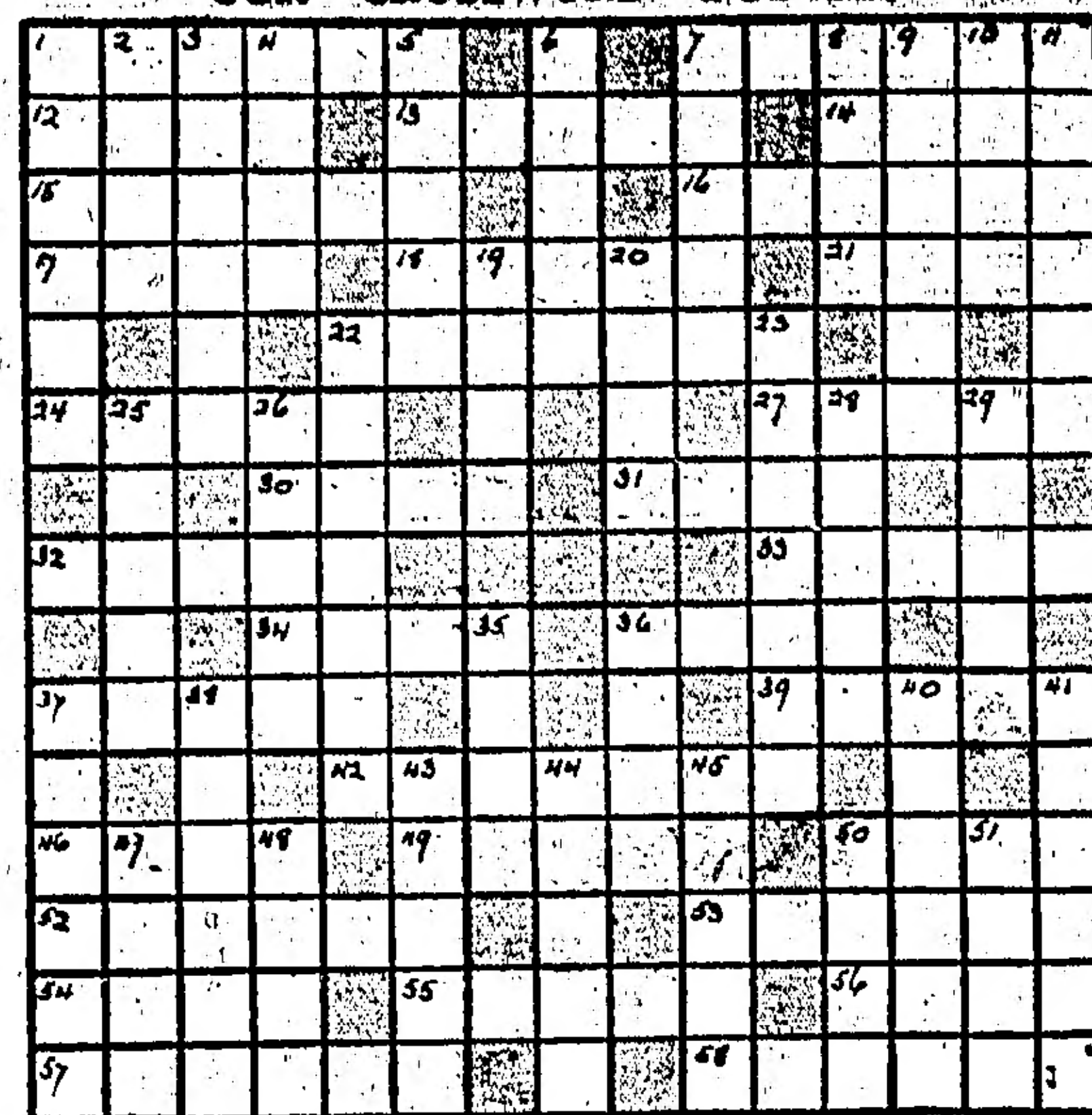
For the typographic arrangement of the pages the editor has gone to the Italian futurists—type of various sizes scattered over the page, some of it upside down, some printed sideways. To sum up, one cannot do better than quote Mr. Schwitters's apt words:

boo
ker
zel
prrr
joo juu joo korr rrg.
n n n n n n n n n
m m
m m
m m
m m
hazaa

This is exactly what one feels about *Ray*.

Mansfield Town Council, in furtherance of their policy to buy broad for the next 12 months owing to the alleged operation of a price-controlling ring among English manufacturers, have decided to purchase 3,700 yards of high tension cable from the Netherlands Cable Works, Limited.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



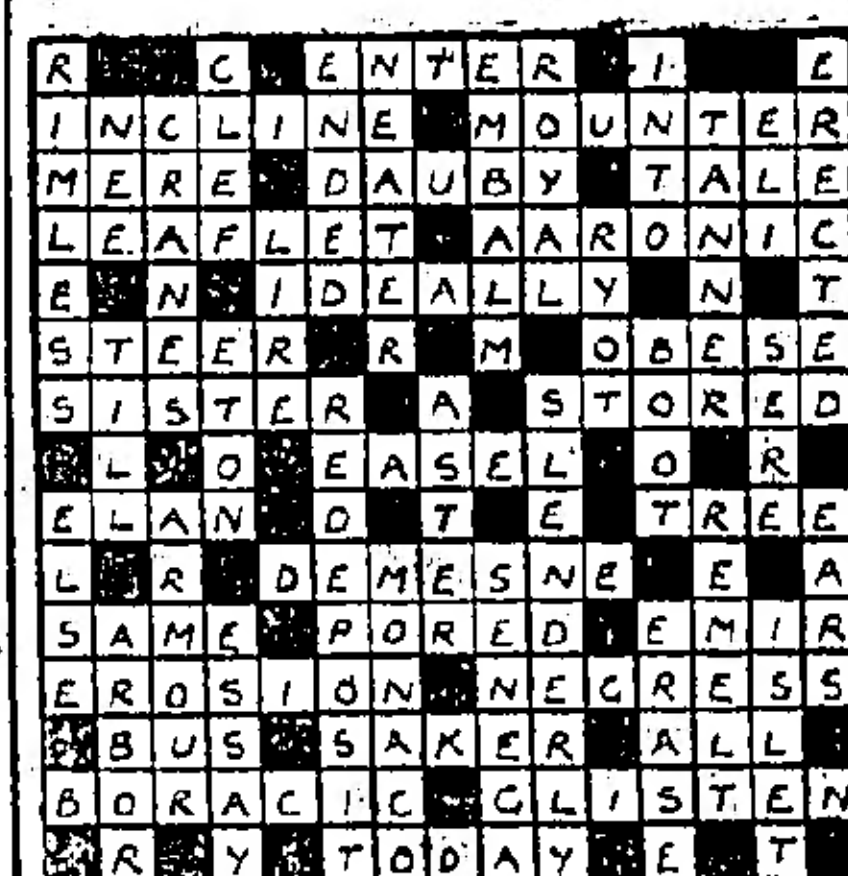
Across.

- 1 Blossoms.
- 7 Mouth of a volcano.
- 12 Sudden attack.
- 13 Flower.
- 14 Valley.
- 15 Creeks.
- 16 Ruminant quadrupeds.
- 17 Insects.
- 18 Angry.
- 21 Plan.
- 22 Something out of the ordinary.
- 24 Brings down.
- 27 Water jugs.
- 30 No longer a Ruler.
- 31 Withered.
- 32 Part of a loom.
- 33 Horses of a bay colour.
- 34 Sins.
- 36 Native of Finland.
- 37 Inactive.
- 39 Encourager.
- 42 Made holy.
- 43 Apparel.
- 46 Proposition.
- 52 Peculiar situation of land.
- 53 Foot soldiers of ancient Ireland.
- 54 Expires.
- 55 Cloth.
- 56 Estate.
- 57 Church festival.
- 58 Kingdoms.

Down.

- 1 Artful person.
- 2 Narrow thoroughfare.
- 3 Supply fuel.
- 4 Poems.
- 5 Antelope.
- 6 Means of driving.
- 7 Fish-basket.
- 8 Hebrew month.
- 9 Manner of possessing.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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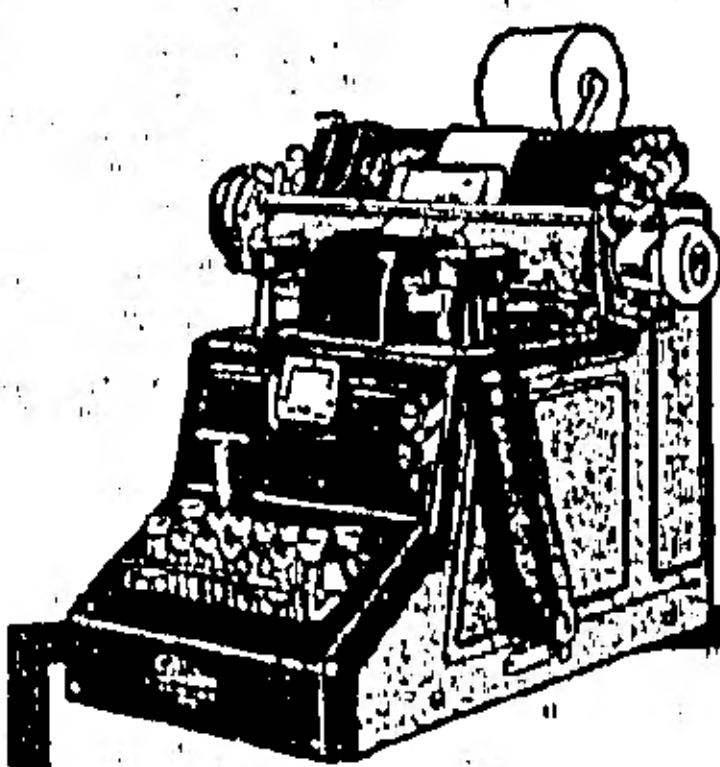
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DEATH.

LOGAN.—At 4 a.m. on Thursday,
18th August, 1927, at the Peak
Hospital, Donald Clement
Logan, M.C., aged 31 years.
Funeral will pass the Monu-
ment at 5.30 p.m. to-day.The
Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

OLD MEMORIALS, AND
MEMORIES.

There is a great deal of interest in an article, (which we reproduced yesterday from a Shanghai paper) on the British cemetery at Peking, where among other graves, is one containing the remains of four Britons who were most foully tortured to death after they had been promised safe conduct on a peace mission to Peking. In the Fifties, following a brief war with the Chinese authorities. It is one of those matters that it is as well to bring up at a time like the present, when history is so largely repeating itself. Nearly half a century had passed before foreigners were again involved in trouble of a serious nature with the Government of China, at the time of the Boxers, about twenty-six years ago. The Manchus, chief instigators of the earlier treachery, which had called upon their heads a swift and just retribution, were still in power, and were again behind the scenes. The Powers, this time several of them, were obliged to intervene and march on Peking. Many of the scenes of those days forty years earlier were repeated. Then came, some time afterwards, the revolutionary warfare, and the eventual triumph of the Republicans. But it is well-established now that the Republic of China is less a unity, less a representation of the people, than was the regime of the Emperor of old. In recalling that treachery of the long-ago, one must place it in the category of the "test we forget." The "never-changing" East is really never-changing, whatever the surface appearances may be, and there is a lesson to be learned in these tales of past flouting of solemn obligations entered into with the outside world. It is the lesson of preparedness. Let us recall those historic instances of misdirected hatred of foreigners on the part of the Chinese, for they were chiefly fostered by the ruling power, acting on a pliable public opinion, then as likely to be misled as now. Let us remember this; lest we forget.

In other parts of the country are tragic memorials to the pioneers who, against a blind prejudice and constant risk of life and limb—for

the Chinese torture chamber had nothing to learn in the way of hideous cruelty—laid the foundation for the foreign trade that opened up China to western ideas, and brought it the blessings of modern knowledge. In the constant opposition they faced, those early venturers had to be protected, by treaty rights that are being flagrantly violated to-day, and are the foundation of much of the agitation against foreigners, particularly Britons, at this very time. Yet a tale like that of the foul slaughter of a peace mission near Peking in 1869, is one of the justifications we have for the imposition of the rights we obtained, and for their retention. Foreigners are not much safer in China to-day than they were sixty-eight years ago, which is a sad commentary to make but a true one nevertheless. The wily trick that compelled evacuation of Hankow, the outrages at Nanking, prevented from developing into fouler ones only by the presence of an adequate armed protective force, speak for themselves. So, if one's memory is rusty as regards the history of foreign contact with China, and the reasons for the "unequal" treaties, one might profitably recall that massacre at Peking—and keep it in mind.

A Good Example.

There will be general approval and congratulations in connexion with the work which is being carried out by the Hongkong Telephone Company in the matter of laying its wires and cables underground, for such work will materially lessen likelihood of trouble due to storms and high winds and will in consequence, result in better all-the-time service to subscribers. As we announced yesterday, the work of substituting underground wires for the present overhead system has been in progress for some time past, and the Company states that it intends to put all telephone lines in the Colony underground. And if this ideal is achieved, then Hongkong will be one ahead of most other cities—especially cities in the Far East. No-one can look at a photograph of any big city in Japan, without being struck by the extraordinary maze of overhead wires, not only telephone but electric light wires, too. In the big cities at home, most of the wires are underground, excepting the long trunk lines which connect the various towns and which are strung along the country's main roads and railways. In the towns themselves there is a minimum of overhead wires often aimed at, and such wires are exclusively confined to the telephone system. Of course, it is cheaper to erect posts and string along the wires than it is to entrench them underground, but so dangerous is the hanging of high-tension electricity wires that the authorities at home have rightly insisted on their being laid underground. Here in the East the authorities of most cities are not so strict and the result is a maze of dangerous overhead wires. In Kowloon, until comparatively recently, the electric light wires were overhead. In the centre of the city of Victoria there are surprisingly few overhead telephone wires (taking into account the large number of subscribers in such a small area) and if the Company carries on the work of putting as many wires underground as possible, especially those in outlying and exposed places, it will be setting a good example for the rest of the Far East.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, August 17.
Paris	124.05
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.12
Berlin	20.44
Copenhagen	18.14
Lisbon	2.7/16
Bucharest	785
Buenos Aires	47.31/64
Shanghai	2/5 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 1/2
New York	4.86 3/16
Geneva	25.21
Milan	89.25
Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	18.72
Athens	372 1/2
Rio	5.15/64
Bombay	1/15 1/4
Hongkong (spot)	25 1/4
Silver (forward)	25.8/16

—British Wireless.

Two brothers, Yeung Po and Peuk Po, of 130 Bonham Strand, East share the estate of \$350,000 left by their father Wong Pong Kwan, alias Wong Lan Po, alias Wong Yuen Hop, late of Lung Kin village, Kwangtung, who died on September 2 1926. The will states that provision had already been made for the wife, concubines and daughters.

DEATH OF MR. D. C.
LOGAN.PASSING OF WELL-KNOWN
LOCAL FIGURE.

It is with profound and sincere regret that we have to record the death, at four o'clock this morning, after an illness borne with great fortitude, of Mr. Donald C. Logan, M.C., the eldest son of Mr. W. Logan, the well-known local share broker.

About ten days ago, Mr. Logan, who up till then had been in his usual robust health, was admitted to the Peak Hospital suffering from acute abdominal trouble due to appendicitis. An operation was performed, but serious complications set in and the patient's condition became critical. On Friday last it was announced that there was little or no hope of recovery, but, due to his fine physical condition and great fortitude, Mr. Logan passed through the crisis and, after the week-end, was reported to be somewhat improved. However, there was a turn for the worse again yesterday, and the end came in the early hours of this morning. The Colony as a whole will mourn the passing of one of its finest young men—a beloved example of clean, virile manhood, and a sportsman of great charm.

Fine War Service.

The late Donald Clement Logan, who was 31 years of age, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Logan, and after receiving



his early education here, was educated at Herne Bay College. Soon after the war broke out he joined up with the 6th Buffs (East Kent Regiment) and was later Commissioned in 5th Loyal North Lancs. Regiment, with which he saw much service in France, winning the Military Cross. He was promoted Captain and was appointed Staff Officer of Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting.

At the conclusion of the war he returned to Hongkong, where he joined the firm of Messrs. Reiss and Company (China) and on the liquidation of that Company later, he joined the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company as Accountant, in succession to Mr. J. Hooper.

As a Volunteer.

It will probably be as Captain in Command of the Scottish Company of the Volunteer Corps that the late Capt. Logan will be best remembered, for it was largely due to his keenness and to his natural fostering of esprit de corps that the Company owed much of its present day success. He joined the Volunteers in May, 1920, and was Commissioned a Second Lieutenant on February 22, 1923. It was in March, 1926, that he was appointed in command of the Scottish Company—an appointment that was deservedly popular. He was an exceedingly efficient officer and a very keen rifle shot. It will be remembered that he organized and conducted the first Torchlight Tattoo of the Infantry Company and that he commanded the Royal Guard of Honour which the Scottish Company provided on the occasion of the investiture held by Prince George when H. B. the Governor was invested with the K.C.M.G. order.

As a Sportsman.

The late Donald Logan was an outstanding sportsman and athlete. He won the amateur middle-weight boxing championship of the Colony; was a very good car, and had represented the Colony in Interport rowing; had the distinction of being the first man ever to scull round the island, a distance of 26 miles; was also a keen Rugby football player, and took a lively interest in all forms of sport. At the time of his death he was President of the Sports Committee of the Volunteer Defence Corps, and was Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Rifle Association.

The late Mr. Logan was also associated with the Hongkong A.D.C., of which he was a talented member, appearing in promi-

DAY BY DAY.

I RECEIVED ALL DIPLOMATS BY TELL-
ING THEM THE TRUTH.—Bismarck.

The P. and O. s.s. Rawalpindi is due here from Shanghai early tomorrow morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, from Hongkong, arrived in London on Tuesday morning.

The motor vessel Sumatra (Swedish East Asiatic line) is due here from Home on September 24th.

There was one case of small-pox (Chinese) reported yesterday.

The s.s. Morea, with the Home mail dated London July 21, via Suez, berthed at Kowloon at 6 o'clock this morning, the mail being distributed during the forenoon.

Among forthcoming weddings announced is that between Mr. C. J. Read, of the N.A.A.F.I., 212 Temple Street, Kowloon, and Miss Emilia Kee, of the same address.

The B. I. vessel Takliwa, arriving from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,424 deck passengers, reports the death of one male on route, from beri-beri. The body was buried at sea.

The s.s. Kwong Foon (Captain T. F. Owens) is being taken off the Hongkong-Wuchow run, and will in future ply between Canton and Wuchow. She sails for the up-river port this evening.

An enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Mr. Ibbetson, Chief Officer of s.s. Tai Lee, who was found dead in his cabin last week, is to be held shortly. The date has not yet been announced.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a much higher tonnage, with a free movement of vessels. There were 18 arrivals and the same number of departures, British ships providing nine and eight under the respective headings, leaving 69 vessels in harbour, British 26.

An earthquake disaster, filmed with much realism, forms the setting for the opening scenes of "The Fourth Commandment," the new picture at the World Theatre to-day. The story deals with the changed fortunes of two families, and the leading role is played by Belle Bennett.

Probate of the will of Wong Ying-yuen, late of 110 Hollywood Road, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on February 20, this year, has been granted to the widow, Wong Ma-shi, described in the will as Man Shi, who lives at the Hollywood Road address. The Hongkong estate amounts to \$6,400, all of which is bequeathed to Wong Ma-shi.

Herman Melville's epic story of the great white whale, "Moby Dick," is the basis of "The Sea Beast," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day as the feature attraction until Saturday. America's most famous stage actor, John Barrymore, plays the role of Captain Ahab. The continuous movie programme at the Star Theatre, it should be noted, ends at 8.30, the new Our Cabaret presenting a revue nightly at 9.30.

ent parts in many of their shows, notably, their production of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan."

A Freemason.

Local Freemasonry has also sustained a great loss by his death. He was District Grand Inner Guard of the District Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasonry, being also Right Worshipful Master of the Eastern Scotia Lodge.

Possessed by those traits which endeared him to those with whom he came into contact, his demise will be greatly regretted by the whole community in its loss of an all-round sportsman and genial friend.

He is survived by his parents and by a sister (Mrs. Bartholomew) and brother who is employed in the Federated Malay States. Much sympathy will be extended to them all in the great loss they have sustained.

The Funeral.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, the cortege passing the Monument at half past five.

The Scottish Company of the Volunteers will be the only one to parade as a Company, the other Volunteers parading as attendants. Owing to the short notice, it has been decided that uniform for Volunteers is not essential, and they may parade in mufti.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers will provide the pipes and drums, and also the firing party.

The Very Idea!

A motor car ran over a man's toes, and the victim was claiming damages.

"Great Scott!" cried the astounded motorist, "you want £40 for a damaged foot! I say, I'm not a millionaire!"

"Perhaps you ain't," replied the victim, "and I ain't no centipede either."

Carlisle police summoned the Fire Brigade and scaling ladders to rescue a cat which for three days had lodged in a high tree in Court Square, in the centre of the city.

A crowd assembled to witness the rescue, but when a fireman ascended the ladder the cat, despite its furnished condition, made a frightened bolt down the tree and vanished.

Somewhat the traveller had managed to miss the last train, and was forced to put up at the local hotel in a Scottish village. When he awoke in the morning and peered round his bedroom door for his shoes he was astonished to see that, whereas his shoes were black, there was now one black and one brown shoe resting on the mat. He rang for the servant. When she appeared, he called her attention to the error.

The servant scratched her head in bewilderment. "Weel, if that disna beat a'!" she exclaimed. "That's the second time this morning that mistake's happened!"

A man was advised at Bow County Court recently to tell his wife to be less noisy in the house. Man: I will tell her, but it will only set her alight, and she will be worse.

Tradesman at Bow County Court: She was quite indignant when I asked her for the money, and said "What are you tradesmen coming to? You no sooner supply the goods than you want the money."

Nottinghamshire magistrate: What is your name? Deaf man: A pint of beer!

A man concerned in an action at Bow County Court was described as a "schoolmaster and cartage and removal contractor."

According to a cable from Geneva, the City of Conferences and Leagues and Arbitrationists, "Mr. Chu, the Chinese representative on the League of Nations," has announced that "the Chinese Government" will not recognise any decision of the Naval Conference which may affect China, because China is not represented thereon! Mr. Chu did not explain which of the 17 Chinese "Governments" and Looting and Brigandage Unions he represents; but no matter. On hearing of his decision, the Naval Conference, recognising the futility of going on without Mr. Chu, adjourned sine die and pro bono publico. A great Naval Power like the 17. Wholesale and Retail Piracies cannot be treated with scorn, impunity, or prophylactics. No, Sir!

Civilisation is art applied to the whole of life.—Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith.

The antagonisms of the war must be obliterated.—Lord Birkbeck.

It is not bricks and mortar but staff that make a real hospital.—Mr. Ryers.

I do not think health visitors should be put on the same plane as the road sweeper.—Dr. Elwen Nash.

Overheard in the history classroom at question time—
What part did Agricola take in the Roman Conquest?—Most of the spoil.

Name the races which invaded England after the Romans left.—The Derby and the Grand National.

What gods did the Anglo-Saxons worship? What kind of heaven did they believe in?—Gold and Silver. One in which they would have reserved seats.

What was (1) fyrd; (2) wergild; (3) the blood-feud?—1 and 2 were the name which the Angles and Saxons called each other; 3 was the result.

A Middlesbrough professional rat-catcher and a ship's captain were the central figures in an amusing comedy in which the captain came off second best. Following the custom of visiting ships in port to catch rats, the rat-catcher made a good haul and then presented himself at the captain's cabin to receive his fee per tail of captives.

"Who told you to catch rats on my ship? I am not going to pay you anything. You should have left them alone," said the captain. "Oh, well," replied the rat-catcher, "if you feel that way about it take them back and make pets of them."

Swift action to words, he opened a bag and let loose some forty rodents, who made a dash for freedom again.

IN CANTON FROM DAY TO DAY.

NO CHANGES IN PRESENT REGIME.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, Aug. 17.

Despite the resignation of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the military situation in Canton will remain unchanged for the present. The troops in the city and vicinity are under the command of General Li Chai-sum, the chief military figure in Canton. The soldiers of General Li Fook-lam in Honan are always neutral, no matter who comes into power in Canton.

Some uncertainty is felt along the northern frontier of Kwangtung, where General Chin Tarkwan has his headquarters. Chin is a Chekiang man, and it is reported that he wishes to march back to Chekiang via Kiangsi. General Fan Sheng-sang's forces are stationed at the rear of General Chin. General Fan is friendly to Li Chai-sum, who was never a hearty supporter of the ex-Nanking Marshal.

Until recently the East River districts and the North River districts were guarded by Chiang Kai-shek's troops. Just before his downfall, they were all ordered to the front. It is feared that they may not find their way back to Chekiang, and may possibly come into conflict with General Fan's troops.

Miscellaneous.

It is definitely ascertained that the much-dreaded invasion of General Chang Fat-hin on Kwangtung need no longer be feared. A representative of General Li Chai-sum is holding a conference with General Chang in Kiangsi. His wife is at present in Canton.

The Mechanics Union has ordered its members to boycott Japanese coal. All the factories and engineering works employ mechanics belonging to the foregoing Union. That organization has issued an order declaring that if employers of union men buy Japanese coal, the latter shall go on strike.

Since the boycott of Japanese products, the number of Japanese steamers in port is decreasing. Pickets continue their activity in the search for merchandise from Japan.

Raids for Arms.

Almost every day the police discover "seditionists' dens, where bombs, arms and ammunition are found. The latest "find" has been at a house in Tungshan. The inmates of the house just managed to escape a few minutes before the arrival of the soldiers and police. A search of the premises revealed a large consignment of Mauser pistols, bombs, machine-guns, revolvers and daggers.

Many "seditionists" who hid themselves in ricksha depots, were later arrested.

All the public organizations in Canton are in favour of the abolition of *libin*, and the enforcement of surtaxes. A meeting was convened yesterday when more than eighty representatives from different organs and unions were present.

An official of the Ministry of Finance made the report that the new measures would add considerably to the Government's income. Another official, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, declared that tariff autonomy was one of the established policies of the Nationalist Government.

It is understood that the people in Shanghai, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow are strongly in favour of this financial scheme, and have telegraphed to Canton urging unity in this matter.

OBITUARY.

BRITISH PAINTER OF WAR SCENES.

London, Aug. 17.

The artist, Mr. Canon Woodville, was found shot in his studio in St. John's Wood, and died while en route to hospital.—*Reuter*.

Mr. Richard Canon Woodville, the British painter of battle-scenes, made a name for himself many years ago, but latterly was not heard much of. He was born in London in 1856 of Anglo-American parentage, his father being also an artist, and studied in Germany. He went through a number of military campaigns, such as the Egyptian War of 1882 and the Turkish War of 1878, as well as the Albanian and other Balkan wars, and had several foreign decorations. His first exhibition at the Academy was in 1879, and after that exhibited every year. He did much work for the Queen in Windsor Castle. He published "Random Recollections" fourteen years ago and wrote many articles for the press on travel and sport.

THREE WOMEN TRY SUICIDE.

ALL RESCUED AFTER HARBOUR PLUNGE.

During yesterday there were a number of attempts made by Chinese women to end their lives in the harbour.

As a Star Ferry launch moved away from the wharf at Kowloon, a few minutes after 11 a.m., a woman leaped into the harbour from the lower deck. A seaman immediately plunged in after her, and succeeded in keeping himself and the woman afloat until the boat was brought round, when both were picked out.

An aged woman, stated to be 50 years of age, also sought to end her life in the harbour by jumping from the seawall near the Yau-mai Ferry Wharf, in the afternoon. The locality was crowded with sampans, and from one of these a successful rescue was effected by a junkman. The would-be suicide was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A 19-year-old girl threw herself overboard as the Yau-mai ferry launch Man Lai was under way across the harbour, at the early hour of 5.15 a.m. She was rescued by a passing sampan, and later turned over to the police. It was found that the girl lived at No. 311, Reclamation Street, Yau-mai, and the attempt to take her life had resulted from a quarrel at home. She was, in the course of the day, taken to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who is interesting himself in her case.

THE CASE OF THE S.S. ANJOU.

TROUBLE WITH LABOUR UNIONS SETTLED.

With reference to the dispute between the labour unions in Kongmoon and the compradore department of the s.s. Anjou, it is learned, says the vernacular press, that the troubles between the two parties have been settled, the management of the compradore department eventually agreeing to pay compensation of \$300 to the man who died in prison, as previously reported.

As to the two other men, who were arrested and put in prison, where they remained for several weeks awaiting trial, it is reported that to them to compradore department will pay \$30 each per month, from the day when they first entered prison to the day of their release.

It will be recalled that these three men were arrested some time ago on the s.s. Anjou as suspects in a theft case, and this led to their being put in prison, and the subsequent intervention of the labour unions in Kongmoon, who demanded that the three men be released.

This was the beginning of much trouble, and of the picketing on the s.s. Anjou.

The vernacular press says that s.s. Anjou is again on its usual run to Kongmoon.

INTIMIDATORS WARNED.

CIGAR WORKERS CEASE PICKETING.

We learn that the dispute arising from the discharge of a number of workers from the Mai Tai Cigar Factory, at No. 3, Gage Street, on account of business depression, has been ended in stern action taken by the authorities, who have warned the discharged workers and their guild officials that drastic measures would be adopted to deal with any repetition of the disorderly scenes outside the factory last week-end.

Since the issuing of this warning, these workers who are still retained in employment by the factory have been allowed to return to their work, and intimidation has ceased.

THE TYPHOON.

EAST OF LUZON.

To-day's observatory report states that the Northern depression is moving E.N.E. over S. Manchuria.

The depression over Tongking has filled up. There may be a shallow depression over Hainan. The typhoon is about 400 miles east of Manila, moving West.

The weather forecast is:—East or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.

A later message from the Manila Observatory says that the typhoon is east of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant; moving W. or W.N.W.

MR. WANG CHING-WEI IN WU-HAN.

MAKES ANTI-COMMUNIST SPEECH.

A BID FOR SUPPORT.

The bid for the support of the people in the campaign against the Communists is being pressed hard by different leaders in Wuhan, says the C. C. Post of August 8. Yesterday two of these leaders, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the C. E. C. and Mr. Chen Kung-po, Director of the Labour Department of the Government both gave addresses to the workers. In these they explained the position as it is to-day and pointed out how the Communists had nearly brought all the plans of the Kuomintang to nought for their own ends.

The first speaker touching on the misunderstandings which had made their appearances in the Party laid the full blame on the fact that the Communists had been allowed to enter their ranks. He explained that it was impossible to depend on this type of individual for though he outwardly supported the revolutionary movement the Communist's real intention was to turn the Kuomintang into the Communist Party. As they had failed to achieve success in this they had then turned their attentions towards upsetting the civil revolution, and so have the Nationalist Government at their mercy.

With Communists in Control.

He then drew a word picture of conditions if the plotters had won out. First the leaders and members of the Kuomintang would have been puppets only, whilst all the Communists would have been free to do whatever they wished. Then there was a second phase in that trustful members of the Kuomintang in all good faith would have inbibed Communist principles thinking they were the People's Three Principles and would have supported the Left Wing under the idea of helping on the real revolution. Lastly certain members of the Kuomintang would have been encouraged to join the Communists without sanction in order to act as spies on their comrades.

All these actions would have been promoted by the Communists if they had had their way. It was useless not to admit that the Kuomintang were never in error. They made their mistakes but the party had not the vices which the Communists unblushingly display and now these had added insult to injury by declaring war on Hankow from Nanchang.

Nationalist Catechism.

Mr. Chen Kung-po dwelt on the theme that now the Nationalists had learned their lesson they should be careful not to fall into the errors of the past. To explain his point he asked and answered three questions. These were:—

What is a civil revolution? It is the movement by means of which all those under oppression are united together to oppose imperialists and militarists.

Who form the backbone of the civil revolution? The main bodies forming the force at the back of a civil revolution are made up of farmers, labourers and small capitalists.

What is Republicanism? Republicanism is government to secure privileges for farmers, labourers and small capitalists.

Mr. Chen then complained that if the ideals enumerated above were feasible then Nationalists had made by far too many mistakes. If the National movement was against Imperialists then the forces should have kept their ranks solid, and so prevented any diminution of strength, secondly if the leading bodies in the revolution were recognized as farmers, labourers and small capitalists, then these should not have been oppressed as they had been during the past few months. Lastly if the object of republicanism was the securing of privileges then political power should not have been handed over to the Farmers Union.

Disgruntled Supporters.

The net result of these mistakes was that the small capitalists had left and joined forces with the anti-revolutionaries and since this movement had started a great session has taken place from the ranks of those who otherwise would have been supporting the revolution. In conclusion he advised Hankow not to be like the Nanking faction who to-day say they want to be under the guidance of one person and to-morrow want to be under another and desire to kill all the members of the Communist Party. Instead Wuhan should seriously set to work and make true progress by being careful not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

A social gathering will be held in the Cathedral Hall, on Sunday next, August 21st, after Evensong (6 p.m.) A cordial welcome will be extended to all service men and others. There will be music and light refreshments.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.

HONOUR FOR SHANGHAI FRENCH CONSUL.

A Havas message from Paris, received to-day, states that the French Consul General at Shanghai, M. Naggiar, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. This is believed to be a recognition of his recent work in connexion with international problems that have arisen in the north.

M. Paul Emile Naggiar was already a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which recognition was conferred on him on February 2, 1921. Born in 1883, he has had a long period of service in the Consular corps of his country, joining the Shanghai Consulate as long ago as October, 1912. He went to Yunnanfu in 1918, and was Charge at the Consulate General in Montreal in 1921, afterwards serving in France. Raised to the rank of a Consul of the First Class in 1924, he returned to Shanghai as the Charge in 1925, being elevated to the post of Consul General at the end of that year.

RUBBER AND TIN.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following dividends on rubber and mining shares:

Dividends.

Malin Nawar South, Ltd. 1/—
2nd interim.
Kedahs, 30 per cent. final,
making 65 per cent for the year.

Quotations.

Allorbyas	\$ 2.75
Ayer Panas	10.55
Glencals	2.75
Jeram Kuantan	1.72
Jimahs	2.35
Kedahs	4.05
Malaka Pindas	2.25
Pajams	2.40

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

PERHAPS A WATER-LOO.

Four Chinese, answering to the same surname of Loo, were charged before Major C. Willson this morning with assault.

It was also revealed that the complainant was another Loo.

Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defence, and in response to an application, the case was adjourned for a week.

Defendants were allowed bail in the sum of \$25 each.

AN EASTERN RETROSPECT.

[By Y. Curtis.]

It is terribly interesting to look forward a few years—terrible, because it is really a bit frightening.

Here in China, even the most optimistic Britisher must acknowledge that when the changes which we see around us every day have materialised, when Chinese superstitions are more and more overcome, it will be anything but pleasant for the white man to remember what he might have done, when he had the chance.

The retrospect is alarming, and it gives one to wonder, if with all this opportunity, sufficient use has been made of it.

Better buildings, naturally, and all the up-to-date inventions, wireless, aviation, motors, etc., are here, but, judging from some sixty-year-old sketches and rhymes which are extant, life for the Britisher out East has not changed one whit.

Granted that some of them lived in glorified matchboxes, and waxed facetious in their depictions of the same, by describing them as 'the holes we live in,' and allowing for the improvements in daily life, following on modern inventions, and that much has been done, there surely has been room for more.

The Britisher with his innate love of romance, hears "the East a 'callin,'" and responds to the urge, because, he is like the boy who, when questioned as to why he had run away to sea, tearfully replied, "He couldn't help it." He loves "the 'Taipan' feeling," this 'Man's a man for a' that' spur, which he experiences out East, and which is all to the good, if only he was not so inclined to rest on his oars, once domiciled in this fascinating land.

However, it may be that the men of no other country could have done so much in the last sixty years, and that British influences are felt long, long afterwards, and bear good fruit in some unknown, unseen way.

At any rate, it is a comforting thought. But, a materialistic mind might ask if in these days of competition for successful enterprise, would not the American 'pop' push and go, be a good attitude to adopt?

C.N.C. SHIPS AT BANGKOK.

HOW THE OFFICERS ARE FARING.

The striking officers of the Butterfield and Swire steamers are still living on board here, writes the Bangkok correspondent of a Singapore paper early this month. Three steamers are lying in the river. The officers are just waiting on developments.

There was a rumour that they had been ordered to leave the steamers, in which case they would have had to be put up in one of the local hotels by the company or else returned to Hongkong as passengers. Food supplies are taken on board daily, the steamers are kept in good order and there the matter ends.

But the thing cannot go on indefinitely, and it is expected that in the course of another week, some definite steps will be taken.

The officers are quite convinced of the justice of their case, and are in no way disposed to surrender. The shipping company must be losing heavily meanwhile. I understand there are 75 vessels laid up.

As the officers, or a section of them, remain on board, it is to be presumed that they are provided with food, etc., along with the crews.

Under the circumstances it must be costing, one way and another the equivalent of Tcs. 300 per day for each vessel.

Taking a 30 day month that gives Tcs. 9,000 per month for each. Multiply that by 75 and you have the enormous sum of Tcs. 605,000 per month. And that does not take stock of the value of lost cargoes.

ALLEGED "SCENE" IN CANTON.

STORY OF ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING.

Unconfirmed reports of an affair which might have served to aggravate the somewhat strained relations between the Cantonese and Japanese, have just been received here through passengers arriving from Canton.

The story is to the effect that a few days ago some members of the Chinese military authority there invited the officers of the Japanese warship "Uji" to a banquet. The officers accepted the invitation, thinking that the banquet was one at which they would be asked to partake of a dinner after a mutual exchange of compliments.

They were somewhat embarrassed and annoyed therefore, on arriving at the banquet hall, to be cold-shouldered by the attendants and left more or less to themselves by their host. It is alleged that unpleasant remarks were thrown at them, and to such an extent that a "scene" was soon created. A general melee is said to have followed, and it is believed that a shot was fired at the Captain of the warship, who was present. The shot, fortunately, did not hurt anybody.

The banquet could go no further after this incident, and the officers made their way back to the warship.

The "Uji" is commanded by Commander Tadakazu Nagumo, and was in Hongkong about three weeks ago.

No official information regarding this matter had been received by the Japanese Consul locally.

Mr. F. Danenberg, living at No. 134 Woonung Street, has reported to the police that while motoring in Canton Road, Kowloon, yesterday his motor-cycle knocked down a Chinese, who was slightly injured.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What is a ready means of measuring small distances?
2. Who was the Great Unknown?
3. What is potent?
4. How long did St. Paul's Cathedral take to build?
5. What is exact duration of an ordinary year?
6. Who was the "Incorruptible"?
7. Where is the Garden of England?
8. What is the English equivalent to the French kilogram?
9. What language is spoken in Switzerland?
10. Who was the last English king to lead an army to battle?
11. Where was the ancient kingdom of Cathage situated?
12. What nationality was Columbus?
13. In what country is Mont Blanc?
14. Where was Tyburn?
15. When did guinea-pieces cease to be coined?



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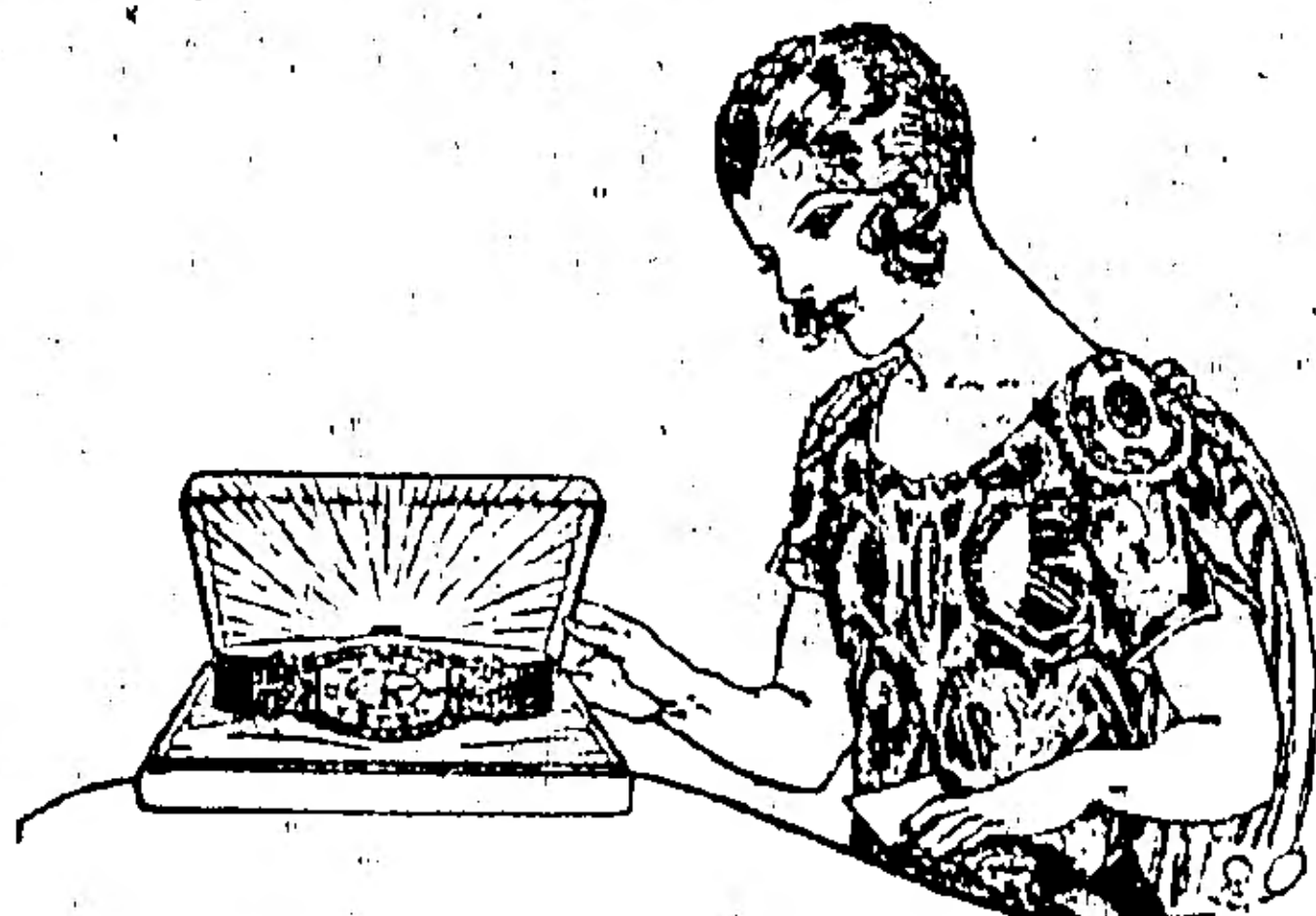
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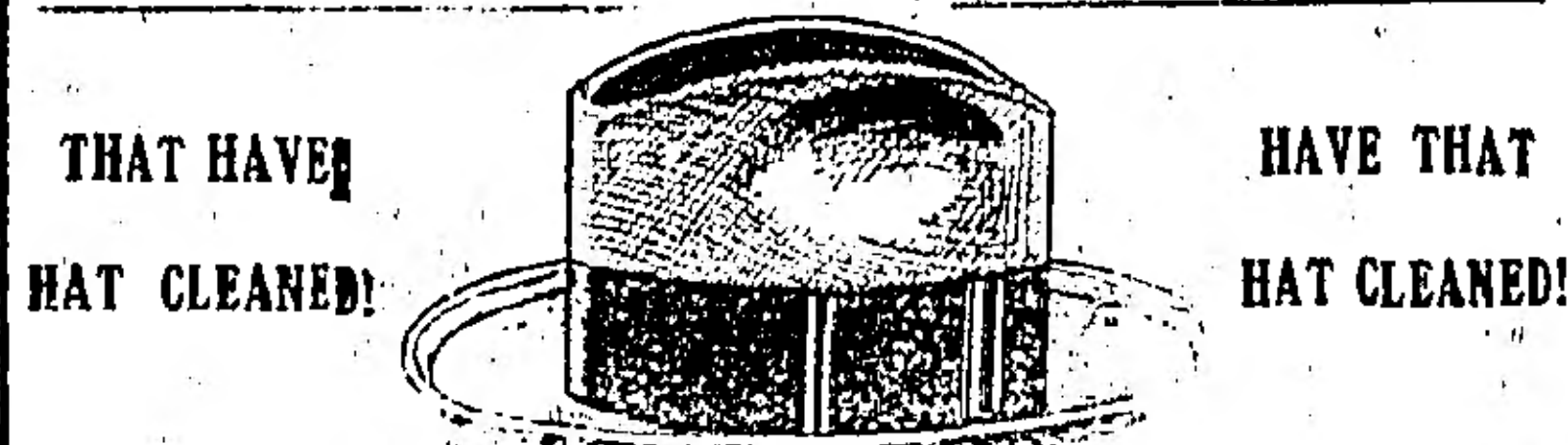
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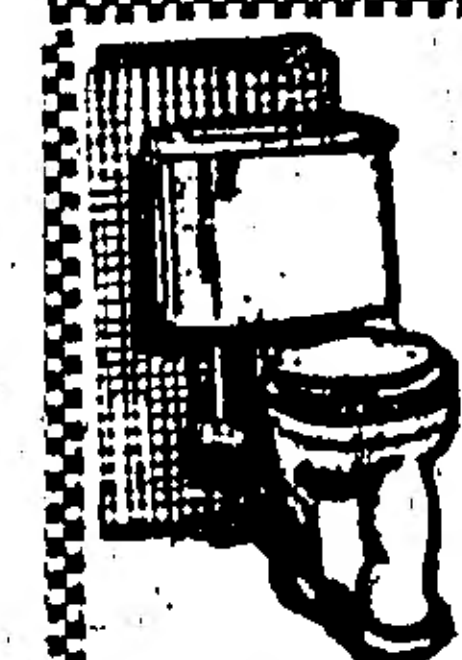
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GERMANY AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR VICTORY.

Preparations for next year's Olympic Games are in full swing, throughout Germany and the athletic youth of the country is mobilising for the contest with exquisite zeal, and the entire nation, from President to peasant, is giving whole-hearted support and encouragement.

With their ingrained dislike of anything that savours of improvisation and makeshift, the Germans are making arrangements well in advance for their debut in Amsterdam.

A German delegation has been in Holland reconnoitering the ground and has leased a big hotel and several pensions at Zandvoort on the North Sea for the accommodation of the teams.

As Zandvoort is some 16 miles distant from the Amsterdam Stadium, a special fleet of charabancs is being specially chartered to take the men to and fro.

The contingent which is to represent Germany at the Olympic Games will be 400 strong.

These 400 competitors will represent the pick of the 6,000,000 members belonging to the organised sport and athletic associations of the country. Germany is sending no fewer than 110 representatives to compete in athletic events, 25 to take part in wrestling, weight-lifting, etc.; 25 in fencing, 60 in swimming, 35 in rowing, 30 in boxing, 25 in cycling, 17 in sailing and 25 in riding.

Popular Sports.

It is in boxing, skiing, swimmer, running and hockey that the Germans are most hopeful of winning laurels. That they have some remarkably good sprinters was shown at Stamford Bridge, England, last year. In Dr. Otto Peltzer, they have a runner of world championship class.

In rowing, owing to their long period of eclipse, they note the lack of international experience and are uncertain as to what their prospects are. It will not be the fault of the five British rowing coaches, including the renowned Thomas Sullivan, who are hard at work in various parts of the country, trying to improve the German watermanship, if the crews fail to give a good account of themselves.

Intensive training for the Olympic Games has been going on all over Germany since April of last year. The grandiose scale on which this training has been organised is indicated by the fact that a sum of £12,000 was last year distributed among the chief athletic associations to assist in meeting extra expenses incurred between April 1 and October 31, 1926. It is estimated that another £38,000 will be needed to cover the extra expenses incurred by the German sport and athletic associations in connexion with next year's Olympics.

A HARBOUR NUISANCE.

CARGO LOADING AT BANGKOK.

Affairs in the Bangkok river are far from being run as smoothly as the Harbour regulations would seem to suggest, says a correspondent, and one of the biggest causes of complaint is the Chinese who control the cargo boats. It is nothing unusual to see in the river a steamer moving from mid-stream to the wharf of a rice mill with half a dozen, or more, cargo boats lying alongside of her, and loading or discharging en route. The principal offenders are the Norwegian chartered steamers, chartered to Chinese rice millers, whose only concern is to get a vessel loaded and out again if possible inside of twenty-four hours of her arrival in port. It is said the captains themselves do not like these boats hanging about them as they move up and down stream, but on the other hand they do not like to offend the towkay to whom they are chartered. There are regulations, it is said, which prohibit this habit on the part of cargo boats, but they seem to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the result is that the crews of the cargo boats are becoming a positive nuisance to all engaged in shipping. The sooner they are taught a lesson the better will all shippers trading to the port be pleased.

FOOTBALL & BETTING.

A BAD PRACTICE IN SIAM

Bangkok, Aug. 6. One notices that in Singapore there is talk of betting on football. Here betting on local football has been an unsportsmanlike feature of the game for many moons past, indeed in the more important games the odds have been published before the game in the local papers. As in Singapore a great deal of money turns over as a result of the betting on the results in the different competitions. All those who have the best interests of football at heart deplore this development but are unable to check it. School football has received a slight check in the Junior Cup competition as the result of the sudden resignation from further participation in this season's competition, at any rate, of the Assumption College. Various statements have been made as to the reasons why the resignation was sent in and accepted, which certainly have not cleared the air, and the relations between the College and the Siam Football Association at the moment of writing can hardly be described as cordial.

IRISH GOLF TOURNEY

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL LEADS.

London, Aug. 17. At Portmarnock, in the golf tournament for the Irish championship, the 20-year-old professional, formerly a Dulwich College boy, Cotton, led the qualifiers, with 73 in the second round and a total of 146.

Other scores were: Smith (74) 147, Compton (75) 150, Ray (77) 152, C. Whitcombe (74) 154, Duncan (80) 156, Melhorn (82) 157, Nabholz (81) 153. The most notable failure was the American Redmond.—*Reuter*.

SEVEN RELIGIONS MEET.

A "FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS."

Seven religions, Buddhist, Mohammedan, Hindu, Christian, Confucian, Jewish and Theosophist were represented on one platform of the City Temple the first meeting in Europe of the so-called Fellowship of Faiths established in America three years ago with the object of seeking common points of view. All points of the hall were packed and an overflow meeting was held. The meeting began with Muezzin and ended with a Christian hymn. Dr. Norwood, presiding, lauded the brotherhood as the acid test of all religion. Ten minute addresses by representatives of the seven faiths followed including Mr. Silva (Ceylon), the Maharaja of Burdwan and Mrs. Besant.

UNEMPLOYED'S "MECCA" IN LONDON.

PICCADILLY'S ROADMENDERS.

London, July 25. Piccadilly from to-day will be in the hands of the roadmenders for the next three months and all vehicular traffic will be diverted by the one-way system of parallel routes.

A huge army of unemployed assembled during the night hoping for a chance of a job when the work started.

Many had walked scores of miles.

They came from all parts of London and the provinces including a party of workless miners.

While at work yesterday on the roof of a house at No. 15 Kowloon Tong, which was undergoing repairs, a carpenter slipped from the scaffolding and drowned to the ground. He was stunned by the fall, and was removed to the Kowloon Hospital after his injuries had been dressed by the military nurses who have their quarters in an adjacent building.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

KEEN JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Bombay, July 27. The recent developments in the Indian textile world form the subject of discussion in millowners' circles. The first is the increase, which is described as alarming, in the rate at which Japanese piece-goods are being imported into India. In the first five months of 1925 imports of piece-goods from Japan were 76 million yards, in the corresponding period of 1926 they rose to 98 million yards and in 1927 to 131 million yards. Thus in two years Japan is stated to have increased her imports by more than 72 per cent. This rise was maintained in following years till it is taken for granted that the full year's figure for 1927 is likely to exceed 300 million yards.

The second factor of significance to which attention is drawn is that far from regaining her lost position in China, the Indian mill industry is now actually faced with severe competition from Chinese yarn in the home market. Japanese mills in Shanghai are said to be now sending large quantities of grey yarn of 32 S and 40 S counts into the Indian market at prices far below the bare cost of production in the most efficient Bombay mill.

The reasons for this are regarded as similar to those which underlie Japanese competition in India, namely, non-ratification of the Washington Convention regarding hours of labour, etc. Yarns imports from China in the first five months of 1927 reached a total of 2.1 million pounds where, as in the corresponding period of last year the figure was 8,000. In addition China has begun to send considerable quantities of grey goods to India.

Since the beginning of the year up to the end of May imports of piece-goods were nearly 2½ million yards while in the whole of last year less than two million yards were imported. These figures, especially the latter set relating to China, are said to reveal new elements of difficulty in an already serious situation and lend emphasis to the demand for protection.

OVERWORKED POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A COMPLAINT IN SINGAPORE.

At the Second Police Court in Singapore last week, Mr. H. R. Bull said:

The District Judge and First Magistrate informed me this morning that owing to the increase in the number of cases in the District Court he had sent private summons cases to be tried in future in the Second Court.

This Court already does more work than the First or Third Courts and I register an emphatic protest against this imposition. The Courts have been understaffed and overworked for many years. The staff of Magistrates is less than it was 20 years ago, while the crime in the town is increasing enormously. The staffs of all the Government offices have been considerably increased in the last 15 years, especially the Secretariat, the Chinese Protectorate and the Police.

Unreasonable. It is eminently unreasonable that the staffs of the Magistrates should remain less than it was 15 years ago. Representations have been made by me frequently to the District Judge and First Magistrate during the last 22 months, and although both the District Judges who have been acting during that period agreed with me as to the congestion and inadequacy of staff, no proper steps have been taken to remedy the position.

It is unfair and unreasonable to throw additional burdens on the magistrates, who are already too overworked to discharge their duties properly and efficiently.

There is little doubt that the increase of crime in the town has been encouraged by the failure of the Police Courts to function efficiently owing to overwork and inefficiency of staff. In the circumstances it is amazing that the present conditions are allowed to continue.

WOMAN ARCHITECT'S SUCCESS.

PLANS FOR SHAKESPEARE THEATRE.

London, July 22. A London woman architect named Miss Elisabeth Scott is included in a group of six chosen from 74 competing architects from all over the world to submit further designs for the re-building of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

BIG BLAZE IN SARAWAK.

NUMBER OF CHINESE LIVES LOST.

The District Officer at Sibul, Sarawak, reports that recently a Foochow house in a rubber garden at Engkilo was destroyed by fire.

Two children were burnt to death and seven men badly burnt, five of whom died the next day in hospital.

The fire is said to have been caused by one of the inmates lighting a lighted lamp by pumping oil from a tin.

There were 19 people in the house, which was two storied, and, with the exception of the two children, all the people on the top floor escaped. The inference is that everyone lost their heads and acted in a most cowardly manner in not attempting to save the two children.

The attitude of the Foochow neighbours was callous in the extreme, no one attempting to help. Some Hokien and Malays turned out, and did what they could.

The seven men were removed to hospital within half an hour of being burnt.

THE NOISY EAST.

SINGAPORE AS BAD AS KOWLOON.

In view of a recent letter from a Kowloon correspondent regarding the noises in that suburb, the following from the Straits Times is of interest:

Sir,—I am glad someone is taking up the question of the awful Singapore noises. The most serious is caused by the dogs that bark at night. Its everyone's right to be able to sleep at night—natural, healthy sleep, and in a well-governed place there should be comparative quiet between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. Traffic noises cannot be helped, and one gets used to them—but no European can get used to the incessant barking of dogs.

Some of the Chinese keep so many dogs, not as pets, but dogs often mangy and miserable, ill fed and dirty, sometimes chained up all day and let off at night, to bark in order to protect their houses whilst they sleep. If these miserable dogs are licensed, the authorities will do nothing. Perhaps if a law were made inflicting a heavy fine on all owners of dogs that bark at night, it might help things.

I am sure quite as many Europeans break down in health here for the want of quiet sleep, as from the effects of the climate. So for health's sake something should be done. One certainly needs plenty of sleep to fit one for the dangers of the Singapore roads—they really are becoming terribly dangerous.—Yours, etc.

WEARY RESIDENT.

Singapore, August 12.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

SIAM STEAM PACKET CO.

One of the few Bangkok companies registered in the Straits Settlements under the Companies Ordinance—The Siam Steam Packet Company Ltd.—is taking powers to increase its capital.

For some years past the Company on a very small capital has enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, which has been reflected in the dividends paid to its shareholders. In the opinion of the directors the time has come when further extensions should be made, a better and more commodious type of boat be employed on the principal lines, and in order to finance these proposals, the Company has decided to issue some of its uncalled shares, and to capitalise some of its reserves. The capital is to be increased from Tcs. 240,000 to Tcs. 750,000. The bonus derived from issuing shares at a premium is to be credited to reserve. With the new capital available the directors are to build more and newer types of boats, burning crude oil. The trial boat which is in the service is such a favourite that passengers prefer to wait a day in Bangkok in order to travel by her.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S DRAFT BILL.

Calcutta, July 25. The political correspondent of the *Englishman* understands that a group of the Labour Party in England have drafted a bill providing for a complete Swaraj constitution for India. The correspondent adds that the bill when introduced in the House of Commons will get no further than the first reading, but it is significant propaganda.

OPIUM IN DEAD KITTENS.

\$6,000 DRUG RAID IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, July 28. Recent seizures of contraband opium and cocaine by the Calcutta Customs in boats to and from the Far East suggest that the port is a distributing centre for a vast international smuggling organisation.

Increased vigilance of Customs officials led recently to the discovery of a cargo of cocaine and opium from Japan, Germany, and America valued at \$6,000, while contraband opium valued at \$300 was found in the coal bunkers of a steamer from the Far East.

Ingenuous methods adopted by the smugglers are illustrated in the detection of a coolie woman who was stopped on a ship's gangway carrying a basket containing a cat and six kittens. She was allowed to proceed, but the lack of interest the cat showed for the kittens aroused the suspicions of the Customs officer. He discovered that the kittens were dead and had been stuffed with opium.

Mr. Donald Macmillan, the Arctic explorer, who has sailed from Wiscasset (Maine) on his 11th expedition to the north, is taking with him a party of 12 scientists, who will spend 15 months in the interior of Labrador and Greenland.

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1060 b.
Chartered Bank, £20 n.
Mercantile A. & B., £32 n.
Mercantile C., £134 n.
P. and O., £94 b.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.

Canton Ins., \$590 s.
China Underwriters, \$1.50 s.
North China, Tls. 143 n.
Union Ins., \$2824 b.
Yangtze Ins., \$37 n.

Fire Ins.

China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., 600 s.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$32 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$214 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$60 s.
Indo-China, (Pref.) \$30 n.
Shell Trans., 92/- n.
Star Forries, \$544 b.
Waterboats, \$16 90 n.

Refineries.

China Sugars, \$15 s.
Malabons, \$32 s.

Mining.

Benguet, \$1.70 n.
Kailans, 48/- b.
Langkats, Tls. \$19 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 34 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 6 n.
Raubs, \$3.65 b.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$112 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 n.
Hongkwa, Tls. 137 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 440 b.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 88 b.

Land, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, 64 s.
H. K. Lands, \$534 b.
Realty, \$6 s.
Territories, \$11 s.
Humphreys, \$124 n.
Princes Bldg., \$89 n.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. \$7.40 n.
Orientals, Tls. \$1.80 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. \$51 n.

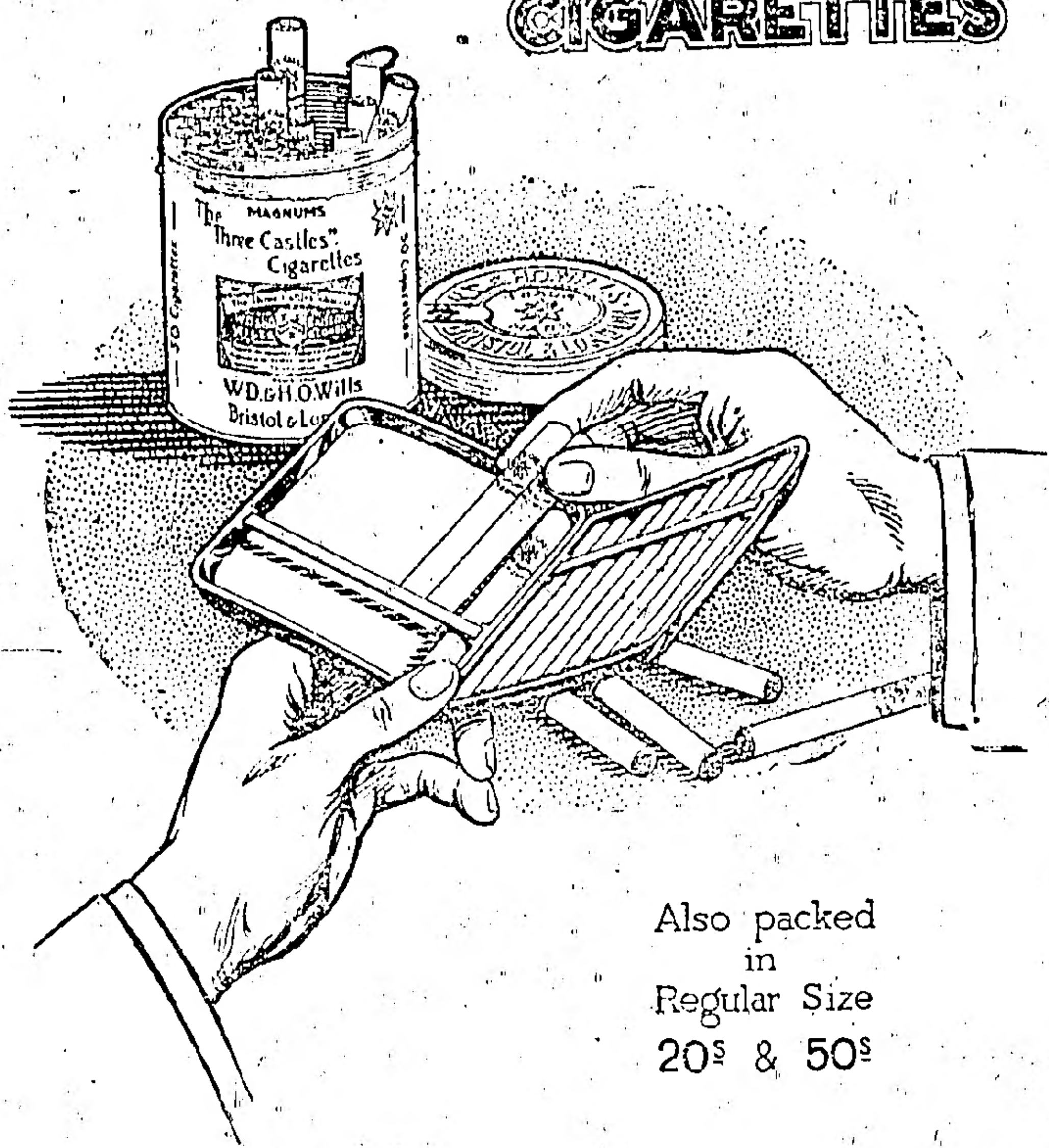
Buses, Trams.

China Buses, Tls. 7 s.
Tramways, \$20.80 n.
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 s.
Singapore Trams, 11/- s.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$21 s.
Canton Ices, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7 s.
China Lights, \$13 s.
China Prov., \$4 n.
Constructions, \$12 s.
Dairy Farms, \$15 b.
Dor A. Wing, \$5 n.
H'kong Electric, \$524
Macao Electric, \$37 b.
Ropes (Old), \$10 n.
Lane Crawford, \$5 s.
Mackintosh, \$22 b.
Sinceres, \$4 n.
United Abestos, \$12 s.
Watsons \$112 n.
Fowells, \$5 s.
Telephones \$70 s.

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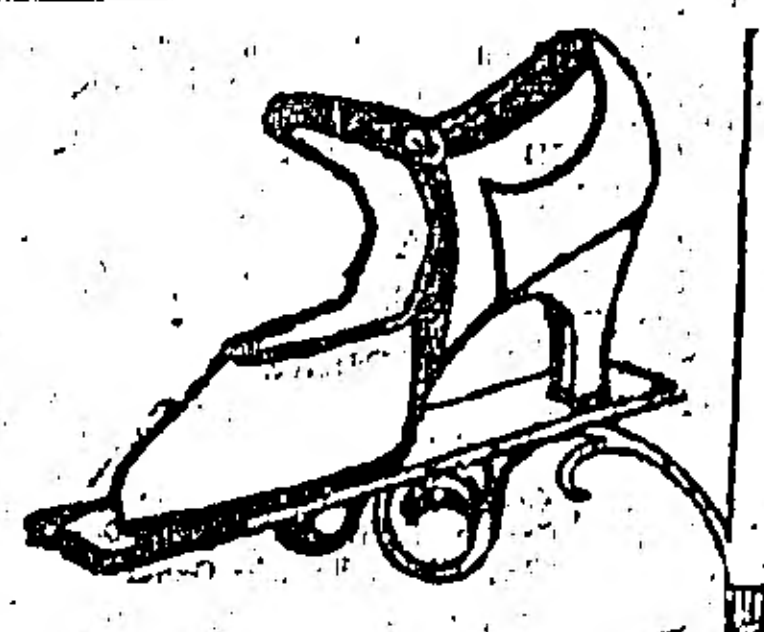
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MODERN DIETETIC REFORMERS.

WHY FRUITARIANS ARE SUCCEEDING.

REASON AND POCKET.

Dietetic reformers are very vocal these days, and much of their advice, sound and unsound, is being taken to heart by the public. But diet reform, as commonly preached, is a somewhat cold and puritanic religion, appealing mainly to the reason and the pocket, writes a doctor, to a Home paper. Nobler philosophies than this have found it desirable, essential, to give their expositions and public appeals an aesthetic quality which has generally heightened rather than diminished the force of their impress.

On the whole, one can but back, or at least sympathise with the principal reforms in diet on which stress is now being laid. There can be no question as to the desirability of fresh fruit forming a much larger part of our daily food than has, until lately, been usual in this country. Equally, the arguments in favour of bread made from the whole berry of the wheat, rather than from its emasculated core, seem unanswerable.

But one cannot help noticing that the success which has attended the advocacy of the fruitarians is out of all proportion greater than that which the wholesome apostles have achieved. The explanation is surely not far to seek?

In the one instance, the reasonable argument has been supported by normal taste, while in the other no such support has been forthcoming. It is interesting to find that now, at least, enterprising commercial firms have realised this defect, and are putting on the market attractive products made with whole wheaten meal calculated to appeal to the aesthetic palate quite as much as to hygienic reason.

Of all the senses, that of taste holds in our conventional world the lowest position, so far as social esteem is concerned. A man with what is called a finer sense of colour or of form, or with a delicate ear for musical harmonies, is regarded with admiration; and a child betraying potentialities along these lines is considered especially worthy of education in order to develop these faculties to their highest.

Cultivating the Palate. Nor is it thought unfitting to devote public money to the furtherance of such an object. But he would be a bold politician who urged the devotion of public money to developing the subtleties of a sensitive palate in a child so favoured.

No visiting chefs attend our public schools, to enable such pupils as could appreciate them to educate their palates on the great classic dishes prepared—or, as it were, "played"—as they should be when interpreted by a master.

Why are our food reformers so obtuse? They cannot all be mere theoretic faddists. Many of them have palates sensitive enough to distinguish between the agreeable, the delicious, the endurable, and the abominable, but from most of their writings and speeches, one never would guess it. Yet, flavour has a place in sound biology no less real and fundamental than is occupied by those qualities of light and sound which affect our senses pleasantly or otherwise. There is thought to be something selfish or self-indulgent about the cultivation of the palates—an attribute not generally imputed to the cultivation of the sense of beauty or that of harmony. There is no just ground for this discrimination.

I suppose that one must bow to the clapnet formula about the impossibility of putting back the clock of civilisation. But I cannot help regarding it as regrettable that everybody these days seems to think that food grows in shops, and is cooked in factories. The dreadful thing is that it is so nearly true.

I realise that this is part of the price we pay, and probably part of the necessary price paid, for man's increased leisure and woman's increased emancipation. Gardening and cookery are beginning to rank in the minds of our young moderns with sailing ships and bows and arrows.

Losing Taste. Still, where is the shop where green peas, let us say—as green peas are known to the aesthetic cook and gardener—can be bought for money? It is not easy to find a restaurant where, even if such were bought, they would be cooked as they should be cooked. How many people can discriminate between the taste and quality of potatoes as they are bought and publicly served, and potatoes as they may be? Potatoes are potatoes; strawberries are just strawberries; almost apples are just apples—though trade propaganda has done something in this department.

And yet, one would be thought obtuse and uncultivated if one

NEW CHINESE VESSEL.

BEING BUILT IN HONGKONG.

A twin-screw cargo and passenger vessel of about 400 tons gross is being built for the Hua Kiao (Overseas Chinese) S.S. Co., a concern trading between Singapore and Muar, by Messrs. Kwong Hip Lung and Co., Ltd., of Hongkong. It is expected that the vessel will shortly be ready for delivery.

The vessel has an overall length of 145 ft., moulded breadth of 26 ft., and depth, 9 ft. 3 ins., whilst her speed will be about 10 knots. For dealing with cargo, the ship will have two derricks, one to lift a maximum capacity of two tons and the other one ton. A steam windlass will be used for raising and lowering the anchors, of which the vessel is provided with two Bower stockless anchors and one kedge anchor. The native crew will be housed in the forecabin, and three galleys have been provided for on board the ship, which will also have two store-rooms. For the safety of passengers and crew two lifeboats, four life-rafts and 100 life-belts are provided.

The vessel will be oil-driven by two sets of vertical compound surface condensing engines, with a high-pressure cylinder of 13 ins. diameter, and low-pressure 25 ins., with a piston-stroke of 18 ins.

The passenger accommodation on board consists of two cabins containing two berths each and a bath-room. Between the passenger cabins is a well-furnished saloon.

The Captain and officers are comfortably berthed, and the vessel is electrically fitted throughout.

Mr. O. C. Smalley, managing agent of the Company, is leaving shortly for Hongkong in order to register and take delivery of the vessel, after which he will proceed to Australia with a view to purchasing further steamers for the Company.

FRENZIED BY HEAT.

ARMED MADMAN CLEARS CINEMA.

New York, July 14. Hectic multitudes swarming on the seashore during New York's latest heat wave became panic-stricken last night when a Coney Island cook, maddened by the unbearable temperature, ran amok with a carving knife.

In a combination restaurant and cinema where the diners were sweltering in 90 degrees of intensely humid atmosphere while they watched the screen drama the cook rushed among the spectators. Chairs and tables were overturned in the stampede.

Standing on a chair and frenzied by the heat he then threatened the crowds surging outside in Surf Avenue, fracturing the arm of one, spectators and wounding two others. The police then intervened and riddled the madman with eight shots. With the ninth shot they wounded one of the spectators in the abdomen.

The madman fell dead and the spectators who had been shot were taken to hospital.

lumped together Beethoven and Balfe as "music" or Corrad and Corelli as "literature."

I would like to urge every one of my readers who has at his disposal even ever so small a plot of cultivable ground to study the elements of gardening and personally to apply them. I would advise him next to read carefully the seed catalogue of a good firm, and no matter on how tiny a scale, to grow for himself a few of the simpler vegetables in kinds chosen for their flavour only. If further, he will take the trouble to learn exactly how these things should be cooked, and will carry his knowledge into practice, he will, if he has been reasonably intelligent and patient, reap an aesthetic reward such as few people dream of.

I have dwelt on the aesthetic and pleasurable side of this matter, firstly, because I think this is perhaps the most important side of every question; secondly, because I am sure that it is the only side which, in the long run, will influence the conduct of most people.

But, behind it all, there is sound medical and biological doctrine. The sense of taste, like the senses of touch, sight, and hearing, and even like the faculty of reason itself, was primarily and essentially utilitarian; that is to say, it assisted in the preservation of the individual and in the maintenance of harmonious relations between him and his environment.

Pleasant flavours produce in our bodily structures reactions of great importance. It is they which are largely responsible for the healthy flow of our digestive fluids, and for all the processes of effective and comfortable digestion. The distinction between the aesthetic, the spiritual, and the corporeal has possibly been necessary for the development of specialised thought and knowledge, but there is danger of the ideas being unduly isolated.

We are coming to see that between health and beauty—whatever sense or faculty that beauty be associated—are connections more intimate than dry-as-dusts—medical and other—have suspected.

MAN WHO WORKS TOO QUICKLY.

450 EMPLOYEES GO ON STRIKE.

ATTEMPT TO LIMIT OUTPUT.

Four hundred and fifty of the employees of John Wright and Co., manufacturers of gas stoves, Aston, Birmingham, are on strike because an employee persisted in earning more than the amount allowed under the rules of the Iron Founding Workers' Association.

One of the rules declares that no man shall earn more than 23s. 6d. a day, or 25 17s. 6d. for a five-days-week.

The employers state that the strikers are not willing to resume work unless the company will permit the victimisation of the man who has been the cause of this trouble. In any case, it is understood that they would refuse to handle the man's output after it had reached the limit laid down.

The company, supported by the employers' federation, takes the view that the union has no right to impose a limit on earnings, and they refuse to compromise with a position which does not allow of a man making as much money as he can.

Not Justified.

Mr. Alexander Ramsey, chairman of the management board of the Engineering Employers' Association, said he had never, in his 15 years' experience of industrial negotiation known a strike so little justified.

Employers, he said, were always being challenged about low wages and confronted with American standards, and yet here was a case where piece-work was involved, and where the workers sought to limit earnings. The man's wages had been earned by sheer merit and the other men in the shop would be unwilling to take over his job on the same conditions.

One of the men told a *Daily Mail* reporter that the man's output was simply due to abnormal brawn and staying power, and the union did not wish a high-pressure standard to be established.

A COAL CRISIS IN SEPTEMBER.

MINER'S EXECUTIVE REVIEW SITUATION.

A two-days' meeting of the Miner's Executive of Great Britain was opened in London in mail week, chiefly in order to discuss the report of the Executive to be submitted next week to the Delegate Conference at Southport.

The report covers the interval between the last annual conference in 1925 and what is tantamount to a history of the coal situation since then, and the critical period through which the industry is now passing has been prepared for the miners' consideration.

It is described as a document of unusual candour, and makes definite suggestions how the miners should prepare themselves to bring the present agreements to an end at the earliest possible moment. The first of these agreements affect the Durham miners, whose contract of service comes up for review in October. Among the miners, it is openly predicted that the new wages which will then be suggested to Durham will precipitate a new coal crisis.

"One-eyed Connolly," the American champion "gate crasher" (who gains admission to big sporting events without payment), has been compelled by the alien authorities to return to New York. He was held up when he reached Liverpool. He had hoped to have "crashed" into Olympia to see the big fight.



A man should not hold a girl on his lap unless he can support her.

UNWANTED GUESTS.

PLOT TO HOAX A PEER'S SON

Scotland Yard was able yesterday to thwart an audacious hoax attempted by a group of people believed to have addresses in the West End of London, who have lately been issuing bogus invitations to society functions.

Last night the Hon. Evan Morgan, Lord Tredegar's only son, gave a party to celebrate his 34th birthday, and it apparently became known to the practical jokers that some members of the Royal Family were to be present. Because of this elaborate plans were made for their "joke" to produce the most cruel effects possible.

Mr. Morgan, who has not a town house, engaged the whole of a restaurant for the entertainment of his 150 guests, but the hoax was organised on such a scale that it had succeeded the building would have been so crowded that the dinner and dance arrangements would have been completely upset.

24 Hours Before.

It was not until 24 hours before the function that Mr. Morgan learned of the scheme. He communicated with the police, and on their advice he renewed the proper invitations by sending to each of the intended guests an explanatory note and a saxophone card bearing the words, "A birthday party, July 13, 1927," with out which no one was admitted to the restaurant. So complete were the precautions that not a single improperly invited person arrived for the dinner.

Scotland Yard officers, as a result of their inquiries, were able to prepare an almost complete list of the persons who had received the false invitations. Among the men the police interrogated during the day was a relative of an eminent parliamentarian. It is believed that they have established the identity of one of the men responsible for the affair.

The bogus invitations it is understood, were sent out not only to well-known people but also to members of the Civil Service, members of jazz bands, Negro theatrical performers, actresses, and chorus girls. An almost exact copy of the correct invitation card was used.

One of Many.

To a considerable extent the methods employed were similar to those by which six weeks ago faked invitations were sent out for the wedding of Mr. Gavin Henderson and the Hon. Honour Phillips. That hoax caused great pain to Lord and Lady Kylesant, the bride's parents, but their case was only one of several in which hosts and hostesses have been victimised this season.

Mr. Morgan's party last night was representative of the arts, politics, and sport. Four members of the Royal Family were present, the Princess Royal, Lady Maud Carnegie (her daughter), and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, and the following names are selected at random from the list of the company:—Lord Balfour, Mr. Augustus John, Lord Beatty, Mr. Alfred Noyes, Mlle. Spinelli, and Mlle. Yvonne George, who travelled from Paris, Lord Ivor Churchill, Lady Cynthia Asquith, Miss Gladys Cooper, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, Lord Berners, Mr. Nigel Playfair, and Senorita de Alvarez, the Spanish lawn tennis champion.

A TARGET SHIP.

USE OF EX-SUPER DREADNOUGHT.

The Centurion, which was launched from the building slip at Devonport Dockyard by Mrs. Winston Churchill in November, 1911, and was "scrapped" under the Washington Agreement, was recently commissioned at Chatham Dockyard, after an extensive overhaul and repair, during which she has been converted into a Fleet target ship to replace the "Agamemnon" as target ship for the Atlantic Fleet.

Captain R. S. Macfarlan, who commanded the cruiser Carlisle in the Far East, commissioned the Centurion, which will carry out a series of trials, and will afterwards leave Sheerness for Portsmouth to be completed.

The Centurion's last service was as flagship of the Vice-Admiral commanding the Reserve Fleet, from which she was paid off about 15 months ago, the sum of £358,088 being voted by Parliament to fit her for target purposes. The Centurion took part in the Jutland Battle.

A scheme is being prepared, which must first of all receive the approval of the Harvard authorities, whereby one or two students from Harvard University will go to Johannesburg every year to carry out research work in anthropology. The students would be financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.



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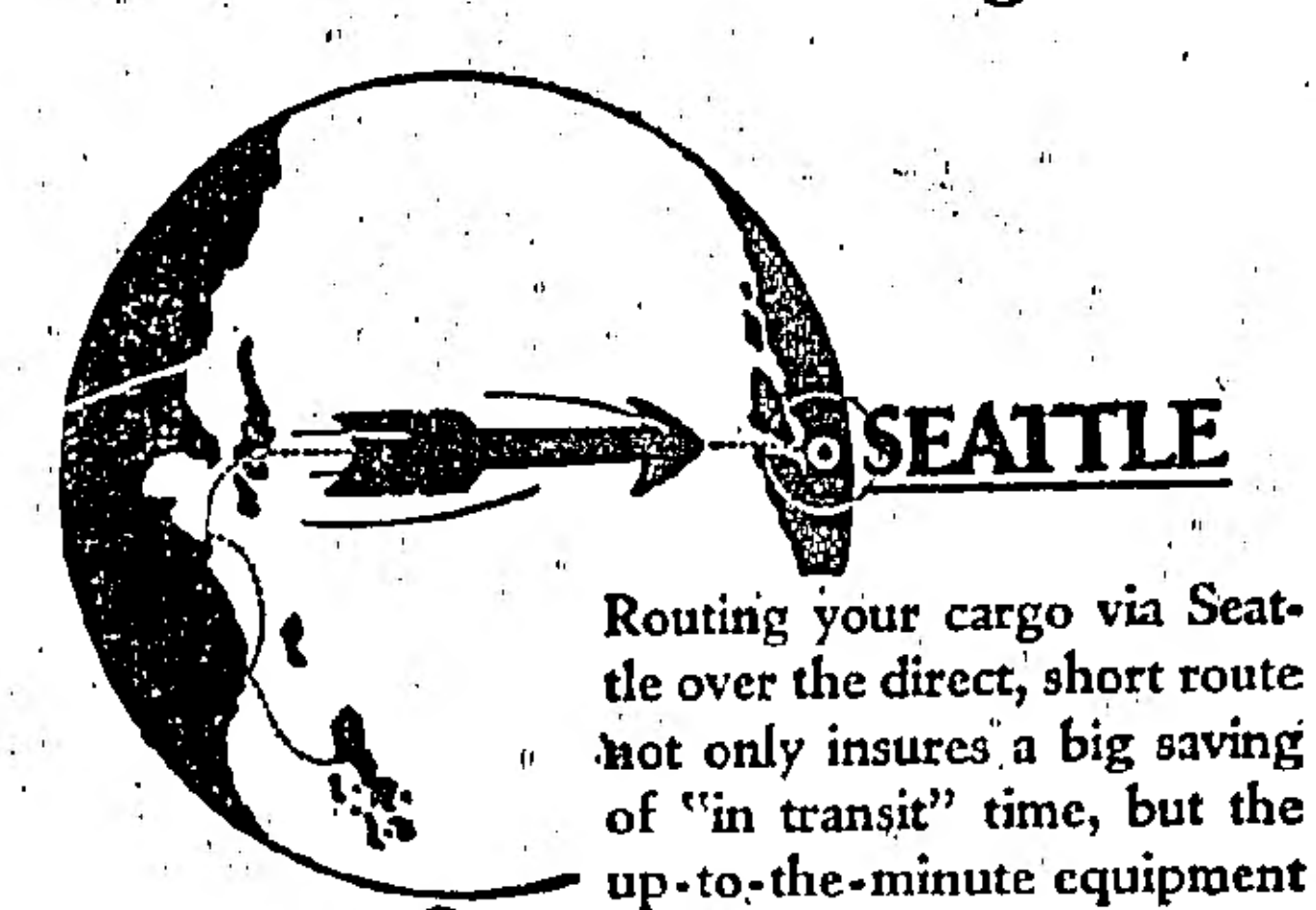
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"GOING TO LORDS IN FUR COAT."

WIFE AND HER DRESS ALLOWANCE.

The question of a wife's dress allowance when living apart from her husband came before Mr. Justice Salter in the King's Bench Division, London, in an action in which Mr. Joseph Bernard Grasselli del. Moscatelli, costumer, Albemarle Street, London, claimed a sum of £102 for goods sold and delivered and for work done from Mr. Charles Bowen, Chapel en le Firth, Derbyshire.

Counsel for plaintiff said Mrs. Bowen was living apart from her husband under a deed dated February, 1925. The deed was to expire in twelve months, and under it she was allowed £180 a year. The goods were ordered in July, 1925, at which time the separation had come to an end, but husband and wife were still living apart.

Mrs. Bowen would say that her husband did not send her enough money to provide her with suitable clothing and certainly not enough to provide such clothing as was suitable for the wife of a country gentleman in Derbyshire.

Counsel read a letter from Mrs. Bowen to her husband asking for money to buy "something to go out in." The letter went on: "Unfortunately the law demands that we clothe ourselves. If you do not send me some money I shall have to break the law."

"Summer Coat" Wanted.

Another letter read:—"Please send me something that I can get a summer coat. Cannot you realise my position in this heat. I cannot go to Lords on Wednesday in my fur coat."

Mrs. Linda Bowen, giving evidence, said the sums her husband sent her were not sufficient to supply her with food and clothing. She had had no money for clothes since 1920.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Bowen denied that she had involved her husband in thousands of pounds of debt while she was living with him.

Mr. Charles Bowen said he allowed his wife £100 a year as a dress allowance for some time, and then stopped it. After that he paid most of her bills and gave her money when she asked for it. This went on until about 1920, when she was very heavily in debt, and he objected. He thought he had paid roughly £7,000 in settlement of his wife's debts.

MADMAN ON A ROOF.

LASSOED BY POLICE AFTER STRUGGLE.

A lunatic more than 6 ft. 4 in. tall, who escaped from a padded cell at the City of Westminster Infirmary, Fulham Road, S.W., climbed over roofs and parapets and kept attendants and police at bay for nearly an hour before he was lassoed and recaptured.

The man, who is about 33, was arrested in the West End of London on Friday night on suspicion of drunkenness, but after medical examination was found to be insane.

So violent did he become that he had to be strapped to a stretcher, and was taken in an ambulance to the Westminster Infirmary, where six policemen and attendants were required to place him in a padded cell.

He was visited every few minutes, but just before 3 a.m. the cell was found to be empty, although the door was locked. The lunatic, who was proportionately well-built for his height, had apparently squeezed through a fanlight only 12 inches deep and 15 inches broad. He was found dressed only in a shirt on a flat roof 30 feet above the ground.

Laughed at His Pursuers.

He threatened to kill anyone who approached him, and laughed at his pursuers as he made his way along walls and gulleys. Police and other attendants at the institution joined in the chase, and the man finally reached the roof of the porter's lodge, sitting astride and refusing to move.

Ladders were placed on each side of the building, and while the medical officer attracted his attention on one side, policemen armed with ropes climbed up the other.

Every time they approached the man dodged out of their way, threatening to hurl his pursuers to the ground. Finally the policemen, who were in a perilous position on a narrow ledge, threw a lasso over the fugitive's head.

A fierce struggle followed, in the course of which the man pulled down a lump of masonry, which missed his captors. With difficulty he was trussed and lowered to the ground, but was so violent that a dozen men were required to put him into a strait jacket.

Later he was removed to a private mental home.

FARM HOUSE TRAGEDY.

SHOT BROTHER AND SISTER.

A brother and sister were found shot at 2.30 on July 21, at Well Farm, South Tawton, Devon, and it is believed that the affair is associated with a financial entanglement over the sale of some furniture and the fear of a legal action.

The shot persons, Mr. Richard Lane, aged 56, a retired draper, and Miss Emma Lane, aged 68, both natives of Winkleigh, Devon, were found by a constable lying outside the farm where they were on holiday. The woman was dead and the man lies in a critical condition with severe head wounds, at Okehampton. Near by was a double-barrelled shot-gun.

Late on Wednesday night they left the farm for a walk.

Furniture As Security.

Mr. Lane had been living at 75, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., and his sister at Exeter. He joined her five days ago for a holiday. Mr. Lane at one time was believed to be wealthy.

The story of his financial dealings in furniture was told by Sir George Fowler, of Messrs Fowler, Legg and Young, solicitors of Bedford-row, W.C., who said:

Some time ago I learned that Mr. Lane had lent money to a man who had a lot of furniture settled on him for his use during his life, the furniture to pass to his daughter at his death. It was a trustees' settlement and I act for the trustees.

When he lent the money Mr. Lane naturally required a security and took the furniture as such. When the man did not pay the money Mr. Lane sold the furniture, probably unaware that there was a settlement in existence.

Disputes With Sister.

The borrower went abroad, and I tried to recover from Mr. Lane. One day he asked me to give him a letter saying that there was no claim on him, as he had given £8,000 to his sister and she would not return it while she knew that a claim was pending.

As Mr. Lane could not produce a receipt for the £8,000 and did not know how it was invested, I asked him whether he received any income from the money. He replied that his sister sent him small sums from time to time.

I told him that if he would agree to make a reasonable cash payment within a few days I would give him a letter stating that we had no further claim on him. He left the office saying that he supposed we would take action against him, and I have not seen him since.

SMUGGLED RUBBER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

to ascertain the best opinion outside its walls and voice it within. I am going to refer in a moment to the Malayan Trunk Telephone scheme, and I have not the slightest idea what the public view is, except of course that it is interested in the right thing being done with a scheme of that magnitude. But in this matter of rubber smuggling, in the gravity of the facts and in the gravity of the consequences, I believe, sir, you may safely take it that I am voicing, however inadequately, the real sentiments of the whole community.

I desire to say, and I am authorised to say, that my honourable colleagues on this side of the table are at one with me on this subject. We stand united.

And with your permission, sir, I will read to this Council a resolution recently passed unanimously by the Malayan Committee of the Rubber Growers' Association and endorsed by the parent Association in London: "That this committee is of the opinion that the quantity of rubber which it is persuaded is being smuggled out of Malaya is impairing the efficiency of restriction; and that representations ought to be made to the highest authorities that the preventative systems for suppressing this unlawful traffic be strengthened and co-ordinated throughout Malaya without delay. Other speeches were made on the subject and the High Commissioner, in reply, said he would do what he could with regard to smuggling.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Rawalpindi, Santhia, Talma, Ranella, Van Overstraten, President Taft, City of Glasgow, Morea, Hanol, Mentor, Michael Jebson, Tjikini, Tjikembang, Sulyang, Anhalt, Adolf Von Bayrer, Menado Maru, Harunasan Maru, Atlantic, Bintang, Glenapp, Liangchow, and Honghwa.

OUT-OF-DATE LUNACY LAWS.

WHERE CHANGES ARE NECESSARY.

Recent happenings that have become public emphasise the need there is for the laws relating to persons supposed to be of unsound mind to be revised, writes a mental specialist to a London paper.

In published criticisms relating to the unsatisfactory state of things as matters now stand two points have been more especially emphasised:

That the doctor ought to be better safeguarded against the possibility of litigation for wrongful certification.

That if the present state of things is allowed to continue, doctors will refuse to certify persons of unsound mind and that dangerous lunatics will thus be allowed to roam at large to the danger of the public.

In considering the first of these questions it must be recognised that no general practitioner need run any risk when dealing with a pauper patient. The law as at present framed allows the doctor to call in the relieving officer to take the patient to the infirmary. Here a person is placed in what is known as the Observation Ward, where he or she is kept for three days. At the end of this time, if deemed to be insane, the patient is then certified and sent to an asylum.

The real difficulty arises when a person who is not a pauper is being dealt with, for the laws as at present constituted make no provision for any such preliminary observation before the person need be certified. Here it is that a remedy is to be found in one of the most important recommendations of the Royal Commission, which, if legalised, would allow of treatment under probation in homes or hospitals for at least a month, and possibly six months, before the person is certified.

This would at once relieve the general practitioner of a burden that he ought not to be expected to bear, and would afford him time in which to transfer the responsibility to experts qualified to deal with matters of the kind.

Would Aid Patient.

Legislation on these lines would also be to the infinite advantage of the patient, even if actually of unsound mind. By affording opportunities of treatment away from the confines of an asylum many persons would be given a chance of being made well in a way that is denied them at present.

One reads of the good that is done to a certain class of case by detention in an asylum—a statement that is perfectly true in some instances. The advocates of this, however, appear to ignore the fact that it is equally true that there are other cases that are likely to be made infinitely worse when they find themselves in the atmosphere of an asylum.

The suggestion that if general practitioners refuse to certify people the public would be at the mercy of raving lunatics roaming at large is calculated to create alarm.

In reality the homicidal lunatic forms but a very small proportion of insane persons. When so-called "raving" and at large, a person can be dealt with as effectively by the police as by a doctor, and when not of this type, but nevertheless homicidal, he is probably much too subtle as a rule for his real mental state to be detected by anyone other than a doctor versed in mental diseases.

A much larger proportion of cases belongs to the class that are dangerous to themselves, in the sense that they are suicidal, while by far the largest group of insane people are perfectly harmless, both to themselves and to others, and call for no haste in regard to certification.

If funds are available, both of these classes of cases can be effectively dealt with in nursing homes, or in their own homes as a preliminary measure, without its being necessary to certify them. It is among the poor, therefore, who are not actually paupers in the sense that they come within the provisions of Poor Law relief, that the greatest hardship is met with, and here it is again that the recommendation of the Commission, if adopted, would come as a great boon.



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KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
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NYANZA	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

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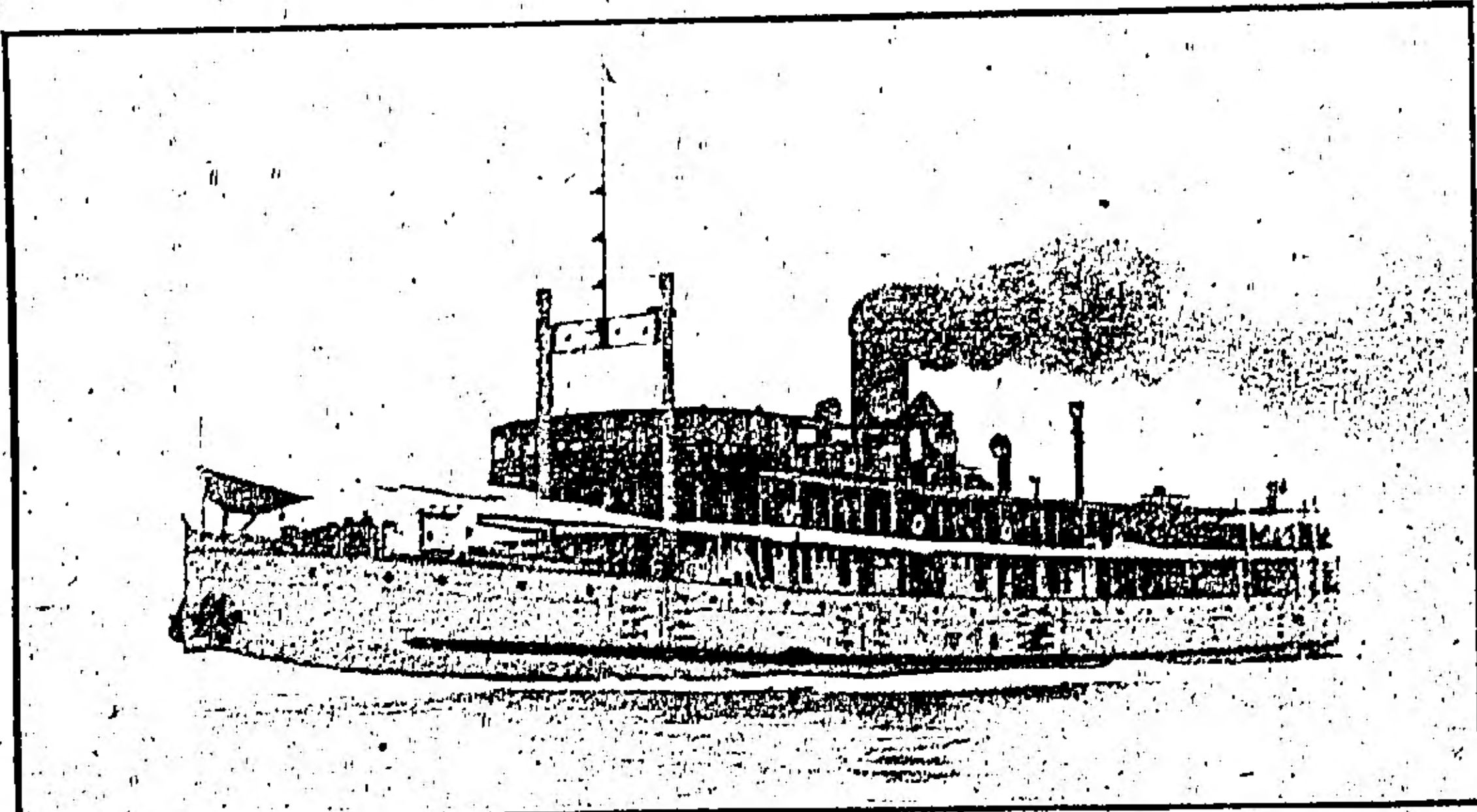
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"THE DOCTOR'S BIG DILEMMA."

SHAW AND BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Bacterie and germs in Edinburgh are in strict hiding from to-day onwards, says a Scottish paper of mail week. Their enemies are encamped in their very midst and planning new warfare.

These enemies are 2,000 doctors from all over the United Kingdom, a number of foreign delegates, who, under the banner of the British Medical Association, are assembled in the McEwan Hall, Edinburgh, to discuss the year's progress and experiences in medicine and surgery.

The ninety-fifth annual meeting instituted the conference when Sir Robert W. Philip, president over a large representation of the delegates, including six lady doctors. From to-day until Tuesday the business of the Association will take the usual form of "representative meetings" or "The Parliament of Medicine," in which medical politics and professional matters are discussed, while the general discussions of greater interest to the public commence on Tuesday. Several engrossing subjects are on the agenda.

These include "alcohol and the motorist," "the use of insulin in diabetes," "tobacco and eye-sight," and "ultra violet rays."

The annual meeting to-day was instituted by the president's motion "That the British Medical Association, meeting in Edinburgh at the time His Majesty the King is in residence, presents its humble and loyal respects to the Royal patron of the Association." (Applause.) The meeting stood for a moment in deference to the motion.

On the motion of the chairman of Council, Sir Robert Balam, Sir Ewan Maclean, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., was elected president of the Association for next year. It was agreed that the meeting in 1929 be held in Manchester and at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1930.

After Twenty-Nine Years.

Lord Provost Stevenson visited the meeting and was introduced by the chairman. In welcoming the delegates to Edinburgh on behalf of the Corporation and citizens, the Lord Provost said he understood that the Association had met in Edinburgh on three previous occasions—in 1863, 1875, and 1898. So after a period of 29 years they welcomed them back to Edinburgh, not only because they belonged to a profession associated with the preservation of the health and wellbeing of the nation, but because they in Edinburgh had special regard and pride for her own medical school, whose sons had carried the torch of learning to all parts of the world, and whose teachers had by their skill and knowledge won for themselves the highest places in the ranks of the profession.

The meeting of the Association had a special significance this year in that it coincided with the Lister centenary, whose epoch-making work was largely accomplished in Edinburgh, and to whose genius the world owed so much.

Concluding the Lord Provost said he trusted that the conference would prove as successful as on former occasions and their deliberations distinguished by the same breadth of vision and the wisdom for which they had been noted in the past.

Sir Robert Philip thanked the Lord Provost, and said he expressed the anticipation of the delegates in coming this year to Edinburgh.

George Bernard Shaw, whose "anti-medical" views are pronounced, received a "free boost" by this distinguished body of his protagonists. The general secretary of the conference, Dr. A. Ferguson-Hewat, Edinburgh, was outlining the arrangements for the delegates' comfort and pleasure during their stay in Edinburgh.

He mentioned that a Shaw season was proceeding in the city during the present few weeks, and he had been inundated with applications for tickets for the theatre.

He was sorry, however, that many members would be disappointed to learn that there only remained about half a dozen seats for the performance of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

There had been a rush for the theatre on that evening, and the hopes of a number of the delegates would be doomed. (Laughter.)

Novel Speech-Timer.

On the presidential table lie two valuable gifts made to the Association.

One is a massive solid silver speech-timer, worked on the sand glass principle, presented by the Brighton Division on the occasion of the 81th annual meeting of the Association, held in that city in 1913. The speech-timer has been

SLOW MOTION AT A TOURNAMENT.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN "ANNOUNCER."

CHESS "BROADCAST."

A cynic has suggested that the proceedings of the International Chess Tournament in London should be broadcast. Not to be outdone, a Press Association representative submits a sample programme based on recent scenes at the Central Hall, Westminster.

London calling the British Isles. Time signal 9.30 a.m.

Announcer—The players looking comparatively fresh after yesterday's initial battles, have taken their seats for the international team tournament and the general congress. Chess clocks are being shaken and their ticks listened to. A distant church clock chimes in sympathy.

Silence.

Announcer—In the smaller room 64 men, representing 16 nations, are holding their heads in their hands. There is no sound, no movement. Shaded lights, international flags, and the silver pipes of an organ help to convey the impression of an international lying-in-State.

Silence.

Announcer—Members of the public tiptoeing into the room have roused Reti, the curly haired Czech-Slovakian. By a superhuman effort he has removed a pawn. This sudden animation infects other giants of the chess world. Ernst Grunfeld, a tall Austrian with a shaven head, rises from the table and paces to and fro leaning heavily on a stout stick. He is lame.

Birger Rasmussen, of Finland, removes his white peaked cap an inch further away from the ash tray.

Silence.

Announcer—A sensation has just been caused by the entry of an attendant bearing a cup of coffee. It is for Tekolste, a heavily-built, ruddy-complexioned Hollander, who has been feeling cold. Stimulated, he has succeeded in capturing a knight.

Hans Knoch, who closely resembles the ex-German Crown Prince, has lit another cigarette. The striking of the match shatters the silence as effectively as a note from Big Ben.

An hour later.

Announcer—We have now switched over to the general congress in the big room. The players here are not so famous as the international teams, yet they are past masters or mistresses in the art of slow motion. One table is occupied entirely by women—the most silent assembly of women that has ever been known. A possible explanation is that they speak different languages.

Some are wearing hats; others are without; and at least one has lost her scoring pencil. She is Mrs. F. Murza, a beautiful Parsi, whose husband is a student in London. Very dainty and picturesque she looks in her pink robe-like dress edged with silver embroidery. Her opponent, Mr. H. A. Clarke, has no difficulty in borrowing a pencil for such a fascinating player.

The clicking noise you just heard was caused by a woman closing her handbag. Even at chess, Eve feels the need of lip-salve.

Two hours later.

Announcer—A London messenger boy has just made the discovery that "all sorts of blokes are asleep in the central hall."

Good night, everybody.

In use at each subsequent annual conference.

Two of the glasses are gauged to filter the sand from one compartment of the receptacle to the other in three minutes each, and two operate in five minutes each. A bell indicates when the speech has to go for one minute.

When a speaker commenced a speech which is to last six minutes, one of the three minute sand glasses is set in operation, and after all the sand has passed to the foot chamber, the second sand glass is set in operation. A ten-minute speech is worked on the same principle, except that the five minute glasses are used.

Among the members of the Association, there is a humorous understanding that when the speaker is uninteresting, both five minute sand glasses are set going at the same time, the sand actually taking ten minutes to pass through the glasses, but the speaker only gets five. They have never had cause to resort to this principle. The other curio is an ivory and gold chairman's hammer of exquisite design. A golden snake—the badge of the Association—is twined round the handle.

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Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'mp'tn Oct. 28
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 PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Satur. 27th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai	Yatsang	Sun. 28th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sun. 28th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Mon. 5th Sept at 3 p.m.
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ESTATE IN DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF CHINESE CUSTOM.

An unusual case, involving novel features of Chinese law and customs with regard to estate, came before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon. The two contending parties are women, and they each claim the right to administer the property left by a man now dead, each asserting that the other has passed out of the family by reason of marriage.

The dispute has arisen over property left by Ngai I, late of 5 Tsat Tez-Mui village, Hongkong, farmer, who died in 1898. The plaintiff is Ngai Chung-az, who is suing as the next friend of an infant, Ngai Chung-fat, an adopted son. The defendant is Ngai Yee-mui. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo is for the plaintiff, and the defence is being conducted by Mr. F. C. Jenkin instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brookes.

The first plaintiff declares that Ngai I died about the year 1898 intestate, and was survived by his only son, Ngai Fo, who married the first plaintiff. Later he died, and his three children had also died. When Ngai I died he left the property to the defendant, but she married twice, and according to Chinese law and customs that would prevent her from becoming entitled to the property. The defendant is the daughter of Ngai I and the sister of the first plaintiff's husband.

The defendant has taken out Letters of Administration to the estate, claiming she is entitled to do so, but the plaintiff denies this right and asks the court to give her power to deal with the estate on behalf of herself and her adopted son.

The grounds for the defence are largely the same as those advanced on behalf of the plaintiffs, the allegation of marrying out of the family being expressed.

Family History.

Mr. Alabaster said he would contend that the property, on the death of Ngai I, was inherited by his son who married the first plaintiff as his *tin fong* wife. Partly by her and partly by his *lat fat* wife he had three sons, all of whom had died intestate.

His case would be that on the death of the son the property, under Chinese law, was vested in the widow, the first plaintiff. There was also, he added, another sister of the plaintiff's husband, who by marrying had passed out of the family. The plaintiff adopted a son seven years of age. He was however, not of a high family, and he took their name.

The widow also took into her house a man named Lum, which, according to the customs prevailing in the village, she was entitled to do, and by doing so, she did not pass out of the family. The defendant, continued Mr. Alabaster, took out Letters of Administration for the purpose of claiming the property for herself and the attitude she takes is that she is entitled to it under the circumstances. On the other hand the plaintiff claims that she inherited it on the death of her husband; that it is her's for life, and after her death it should go to her adopted son.

Mr. Alabaster went on to say that he had found one person of the same generation as Ngai I, who bore the same surname, Ngai, but he did not wish to come forward and make any claim.

The issue before His Lordship was, first of all, who were the persons entitled, according to Chinese law and customs at the time of the death of Ngai I, and whether any of them are since dead.

He would submit that the only person entitled at his death was the son, who had died.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that that point was not in dispute.

The second point was whether the persons were now entitled, according to Chinese law and customs, to the estate. He would most certainly argue that the widow (first plaintiff) was, and he would later produce authorities on the matter.

Plaintiff's Second Husband.

Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster recalled that he had referred to the plaintiff taking another man to live with her after her husband's death. He emphasised the fact that she was entitled to do so, but explained that he was not a recognised husband, and was not entitled to any of the property in dispute. Quoting from a text book, Mr. Alabaster said his quotation showed that a woman could take a man into her house as her husband, but he did not take the name of her first husband.

There was a custom called *chiao long yau she*, which, he understood, was a custom which was applied to property of people who had a daughter, and who, on marrying her off, took her husband into their family, on the condition that he look after all of them during their lifetime, instead of sending the daughter into another home. This practice, he contended, was analogous to the first plaintiff taking another husband into her home.

PHILIPPINES FINANCE.

A NET OVERDRAFT OF P.1,507,844.

A net overdraft of P.1,507,844.83 was incurred by the Philippines Government during the first five months of this year. Considering the fact that at the end of the same period last year there was a net surplus of P.2,473,627.16, the Government stood P.3,981,471.99 behind by the end of the first five months this year.

The overdraft is accounted for by the fact that the percentage of estimated income actually received at the end of May, 1927, was 42 per cent. as compared with 47 per cent. last year. On the other hand, the percentage of authorized expenditures was 42 per cent. last year. Obviously, this means that while the income this year decreased 5 per cent. the expenditures increased 2 per cent.

Current Income Cut.

Total current income at the end of May this year was P.30,303,358.15, as compared with P.31,089,303.07 at the end of May, 1926. Expenditures at the end of the first five months of this year amounted to P.31,811,202.98, as compared with P.29,515,755.91 for the same period in 1926. Net income per capita during the first five months this year was P.2.40, as against P.2.58 net expenditure per capita.

The decrease in net income this year is accounted for quite largely by the falling off in receipts from taxation. The increased expenditures are due largely to increases in aid to local Governments. Tax receipts up to the end of May, 1927, amounted to P.23,513,670.25, as compared with P.25,195,843.17 up to the end of May, 1926. Aid to local Governments increased from P.3,330,636.49 during the first five to P.10,696,945.26 during the corresponding period this year.

Deficits Every Month.

Deficits have been incurred by the Insular Government every month from January to the end of May this year. The excess of expenditure over income was P.4,478,247.85 at the end of January; P.5,984,659.37 at the end of February; P.7,943,770.05 at the end of March; P.3,441,913.02 at the end of April; and P.1,507,844.83 at the end of May.

Last year, however, overdrafts were incurred only in January and March, amounting to P.1,529,761.87 and P.3,750,787.83, respectively. At the end of May, last year, a surplus of P.2,473,627.16 was shown.

"This is a general indication that we are not going to get as much income this year as we had expected," Insular Auditor Wright said.

Mr. Alabaster went on to deal with the Chinese law of adoption, in the course of which he remarked it was held that a child should be adopted before the age of three, but he added, it was admitted that the child was adopted at the age of seven. He would however, deal with the various aspects of that point at a later stage.

An affidavit by the defendant was read by Mr. Alabaster, in which it was affirmed that the first plaintiff had married after the death of her husband. The son, it was declared, had in reality been purchased by the second husband and therefore belonged to his family and not to that of the original Ngai I. In the affidavit she denied that she had married twice and asserted that she was entitled to the estate by law and custom.

Chinese Customs.

Mr. Alabaster produced a document containing the views of Dr. S. W. Tso, an authority on Chinese customs, in which he said that on the death of Ngai I his real estate and personal effects descended to the son. A married daughter would not come into the matter, under any circumstances. The widow was the proper person to manage the estate if no surviving males were left. After her, the adopted son should succeed. If the son was not properly adopted then that matter should be remedied. Even if the first plaintiff married again, according to Chinese custom, she was eligible to be appointed by the court as guardian of an adopted son.

An affidavit for the defence on this point, expressing the views of a Chinese University professor, which were distinctly opposed to those of Dr. Tso, was also referred to by Mr. Alabaster. The view expressed by the professor was that as the widow had married, the daughter should manage the estate.

Dr. Tso gave evidence, when he largely corroborated his affidavit. He said that if no males survived, then the widow would take the place of her husband. A married sister could not succeed. If there was no adoption and the widow married into another family, then a Chinese court would endeavour to find someone suitable for adoption. If the court failed to do so, then the daughter could succeed.

Commenting on the case, His Lordship said the male line had died out with the exception of one man who could be traced but was not a claimant. For the purposes

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th September, 1927 or they will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, August 16, 1927.

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From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

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Goods not cleared by the 24th August, 1927, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, August 17, 1927.

In connection with the recent deportation of two disaffected Samoan chiefs to Apollima Island, Mr. Coates, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, states that his Government is fully informed and is assured that everything is fully constitutional. He adds that the deportations were not under the new regulations, but under power previously existing.

of the case the male line was therefore extinct.

They had an adoption made by the widow after her second marriage. They had it from Dr. Tso that her right to adopt at all only continued while she was a member of her first husband's family. If she did not adopt before a second marriage, assuming that she left her husband's family, when she was married again, any adoption made was therefore in another family, and therefore the male line was extinguished.

According to strict law they were in the position that on the plaintiff's second marriage the property would descend to any surviving daughter of her first husband, but in the present case there was none.

It would appear in such a case that it would become the absolute property of the Government without any obligation. According to strict law and Dr. Tso's view there was no estate to administer at all.

The question arose however, whether strict law was qualified in any way. Dr. Tso had said there were customary adoptions and practices which did not comply with strict law.

If the first plaintiff, on her second marriage, did not change families, the property was still hers and the right to adopt still existed. The adoption was apparently legal. Her right to make an adoption still remained on the basis of Dr. Tso's affidavit to the exclusion of the defendant. If she had not changed families the property was vested in her until her death.

Changed Families?

The legal question arose as to whether, on her second marriage, she changed families or not. His Lordship asked Dr. Tso how that point could be ascertained.

Dr. Tso replied that if it could be shown that the woman never left her ancestral home, and had remained and tended the ancestral tablets, then, although she married again, she would not have changed into another family. Therefore such a woman would have a right to the property.

The case was adjourned until to-day, for evidence as to the Chinese law and customs prevailing in the village, to be given by the village Elders.

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Katori Maru ... Saturday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.

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Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 24th Aug. at 11 a.m.

Taigō Maru ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

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Soiyo Maru ... Friday, 19th Aug.

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SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

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SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.

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NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Tatsuno Maru ... Friday, 19th Aug.

Calcutta Maru ... Saturday 27th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Lima Maru ... Sunday, 9th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Moji Maru ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Tango Maru ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Lima Maru (Calls Moji) ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

Genoa Maru (Calls Moji) ... Sunday, 21st Aug.

Hakodate Maru (Moji Direct) ... Sunday, 21st Aug.

Atsuta Maru ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

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Tjisondari	Java, Mosr	27th Aug	29th Aug	Swatow & Saigo
Tjipanas	Java, Mosr	27th Aug	31st Aug	Amoy & S'hai
Tjisaroem	N. China	29th Aug	31st Aug	Batavia
Tjisalak	Batavia	4th Sept	8th Sept	Shanghai
Tjikarang	S'hai, K'lung	6th Sept	8th Sept	Batavia
Tjikembang	Java, Mosr	12th Sept	14th Sept	Amoy, N. China
Tjibodas	N. China	12th Sept	14th Sept	M'ksar & Java
Tjimanock	Batavia	18th Sept	22nd Sept	Shanghai
Tjisaroca	S'hai, K'lung	20th Sept	22nd Sept	Batavia
Tjikarang	Java, Mosr	26th Sept	28th Sept	Amoy, N. China

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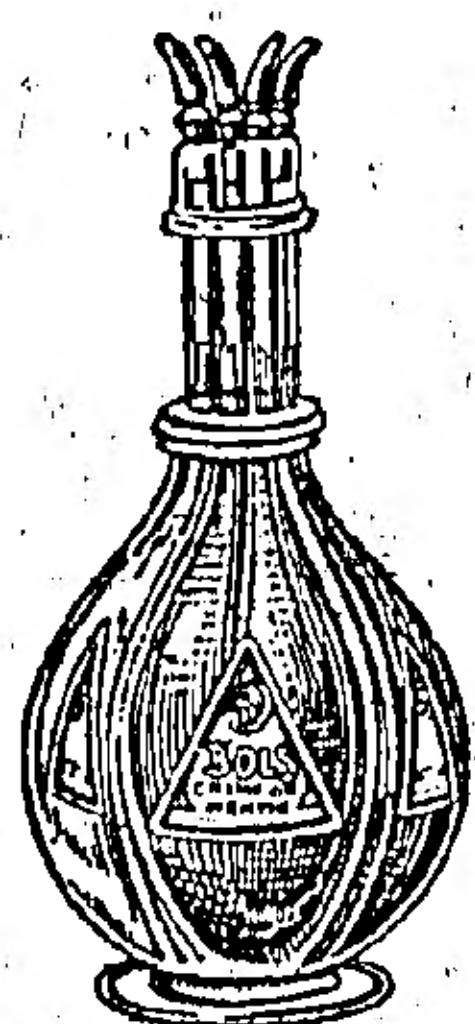
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CANTON, HANKOW AND
NANKING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH PLANE'S MISHAP.

Chinese Troops Obstructive.

London, Aug. 17.

A British army aeroplane,
during a practice flight at Shang-
hai yesterday, made a forced land-
ing on the International Race-
course, a few miles from Shang-
hai, owing to engine trouble.

The fuselage was removed.
Chinese troops quartered there
obstructed the removal of the
wings of the plane. The British
have lodged a protest with the
higher Chinese military authori-
ties.

Reports from China indicate a
further advance of the North-
erners towards Nanking.
Refugees are flocking along the
Nanking-Shanghai Railway to the
latter city, where the conditions,
however, are at present quiet.

Trade Prospects.

Representatives of commercial
concerns with interests in Yang-
tze ports, in company with British
officials, are proceeding slowly to
Ichang, Chungking and other
centres up-river, to enquire into
conditions prevailing in those
localities.—British Wireless.

CHINESE CUSTOM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

After her husband died she con-
tinued to live in the house until
it was pulled down. He knew a
man named Lam, who went to
live with her to look after her.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you still re-
gard her as a member of the Ngai
family?—She had never left the
family of Ngai.

Answering further questions
witness said he knew of other cases
in the village where other men had
similarly gone to live in widows'
houses. After Lam went to live
with the plaintiff, she adopted a
son, but he could not say which sur-
name the child adopted.

Grown-Up Cases.

Mr. Alabaster: Do you know of
cases in your village where people
have bought adopted sons of a dif-
ferent family who were more
than three years old?—Yes, even
as old as 24. I know of four or
five such cases.

Witness added that he knew of a
similar happening with regard to
one of his brother elders.

Questioned with regard to the de-
fendant, witness said she married
about 40 years ago. The house in
which she lived was sold by her
about 17 or 18 years ago, after
which she went to Siam, but left
two sons behind her, both of whom
bore the surname Li, the name of
her husband.

Questioned by Mr. Jenkin, wit-
ness said the ages of the sons were
36 and 25, and they were born in
the village. He only knew of one
case in his own village of a widow
taking a man. In that case, he
said, they continued to live in the
former husband's house.

The ancestral tablets bore the
surnames Chiu and Li, being the
surnames of her two husbands.
He explained that the second man,
Li, took his tablet to the house
when his own was pulled down be-
cause of the Government taking
over the place.

Witness was closely questioned
with regard to the details of this
instance, and said that in the case
of Chiu, the money descended to
the adopted son.

Witness explained that he him-
self had three adopted sons, their
ages being 19, 9 and 4.
The case is proceeding.

BENGAL SECRET
SOCIETY.SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE IN
DACOITY CASE.

Calcutta, July 26.

Sensational disclosure regard-
ing the activities of what was
known as the Bengal Secret So-
ciety were made to-day by Diba-
kar Patro while giving evidence
before the special tribunal at
Chinsurah, Hooghly, in the Aram-
bagh political dacoity case.

The witness said he came to
know one of the three accused,
Swadesh Bhushan Das, in 1925 at an
exhibition at Tamluk, Swadesh as-
sured him of financial help and en-
listed him as a member of the re-
volutionary society there known
as the Bengal Secret Society.

The general duty of members,
he added, was to manufacture
bombs. Patro, it will be recalled,
was also an accused in the case,
and on pleading guilty was con-
victed by the tribunal and later
examined as a witness for the
Crown.

CONVICTS KEPT FROM
RESCUE.

1,200 WATCH THREE BOYS
DROWN.

DISCIPLINE AND HUMANITY.

New York, July 8.

Widespread indignation is ex-
pressed here at the action of ward-
ers of Sing Sing Prison in prevent-
ing convicts from going to the
rescue of three boys whose canoe
capsized in the River Hudson, by
the prison. The boys were drown-
ed.

Twelve hundred convicts were
taking their morning exercise in
the prison yard. They saw the
boys handling the canoe with skill
and daring as it darted through
the white-capped waves. But sud-
denly a high wave coiled up and
struck the frail craft amidships,
overturning it. The convicts
grouped behind the fence saw that
the boys could not swim.

"I can swim. For God's sake,
let me help them," shouted one of
the criminals, but the warder's
voice reverberated, "Stand back!
I'll shoot the first man that tries
to climb that fence."

"Back or We'll Shoot."
The convicts edged back from the
fence then surged forward as one
of the boys lost his hold of the
bottom of the canoe and sank.

"One's gone," shouted several
convicts in unison. "Let us go.
Don't allow them to drown. You
have rifles and we cannot swim out
of range."

But the warders levelled their
rifles and fingering the triggers,
they thundered, "Get back there—
back or we'll shoot."

Meanwhile one of the warders
had climbed over the fence and was
vainly searching for a boat with
which to go to the rescue. When
the governor, alarmed at the shouts
of the convicts, arrived on the scene,
all was over. His comment as re-
produced in the newspapers was
that discipline must prevail—dis-
cipline before humanity is how the
affair is described.

ALPINISTS STRUCK BY
LIGHTNING.

TRAGEDY ON LEDGE OF
MARMOLATA.

London, July 28.—An extraor-
dinary Alpine accident is report-
ed from Trento.

A party of eight experienced
mountaineers were returning after
a successful ascent of Marmolata
(10,972 feet), when a thunder-
storm came on.

The climbers were on an ex-
posed ledge, and calmly awaited a
break in the weather.

Suddenly, lightning struck a
wire rope and threw the whole
party to the ground, unconscious.
One climber managed to crawl to
the refuge, despite the fact that
both his legs were severely crush-
ed by falling rock, and brought
rescuers.

The rescue party found the re-
mainder not seriously injured,
except the leader, Father Lauto,
whose body was burned to ashes.

THE JOANNA SOUTH-
COTT BOX.

LIST OF CONTENTS WHEN
OPENED.

A public meeting was held last
month in the Hoare Memorial Hall,
at Church House, Westminster, in
connection with a lecture on Joanna
Southcott's life and the opening of
what had been described as a
"Joanna Southcott box," the con-
tents of which were submitted to
an X-rays examination last May.

Professor A. M. Low presided,
and the Bishop of Grantham was
on the platform with a number of
clergy. The walnut box was open-
ed about 9.20, the Bishop of Gran-
tham and Mr. H. Price assisting.

The contents of the box were
found to include a pistol, a diary
for 1715 with manuscript notes, a
book by Richard Brothers (Joanna's
rival) dated 1795, two discourses,
a calendar of the French Court
published in 1793, a puzzle, a child's
night-cap, an earring, a dice-box,
a lottery ticket dated 1796, with the
name Richardson Good Luck and
Co., a Jubilee medal, 1791, a bead
purse, a wooden box with a seal,
a book with a seal, a book with metal
clasps, a shilling token of George
III, a coin of Cromwell, miscellane-
ous coins, a book, "Surprises of
Love" or "An Adventure in Green-
wich Park," and a medal of Augusta
Princess of Wales, who died in
1772.

Mr. Won Kenn, son of the late
Towkay Wong Kam Tong of Ipoh,
has arrived in the Straits from
Europe where he has been studying
at Lyons University under Prof.
Victor Loret, the distinguished
Egyptologist. He obtained his
D. L. degree with a thesis on the
origin and evolution of hierogly-
phic characters and ancient Chinese
writing. He has travelled exten-
sively and will remain for some
months in Malaya with the object
of studying the native languages.

MARINE COURT CASES.

BREACHES OF HARBOUR
REGULATIONS.

At the Marine Court this
morning, before Lieut. Commr.
G. F. Hole, there were a number
of cases heard, involving charges
of breaches of regulations, all
defendants pleading guilty and
being mulct in fines commensurate
with the offences.

Mr. Wyatt, Chief Boarding
Officer, was the prosecutor in a
case against the master of the
steam launch Poseidon, for having
anchored in Repulse Bay, north
of a line between the east point
of Tung Po Chau and a red buoy
off the foreshore of Repulse Bay.
Defendant stated that he had
erred in choosing this berth and
his Worship, stating that he had
received a communication from
the captain Superintendent of
Police in respect of this charge,
registered a conviction with a
caution.

An Old Offender.

Wong Lai Fuk, master of the
steam launch Kwong Sam, was
charged with failure to observe
the rule of the road on August 12,
he having steamed down the
southern side of the Harbour Office
Fairway from the Harbour Office
wharf to Wing Lok Street wharf.
Admitting previous convictions
for similar offences in November
1920 and August 1923, on both
occasions he being fined \$15, he
was fined \$50 with the alternative
of one month's imprisonment.

As in the previous case,
Sergeant Shephard was the
prosecutor, when Chan Hei,
master of the steam launch Yau
Hing, was charged with unlaw-
fully using his steam whistle for
purposes other than navigation
on August 12. Defendant was
fined \$5, with the usual alterna-
tive.

Leung Ping Kan, master of a
motor cargo-junk, was charged at
the instance of Mr. McKay, Chief
Junk Inspector, with failing to
take out a clearance on or about
July 29. Defendant admitted that
he had made a mistake, and was
fined \$20, with the alternative of
three weeks' imprisonment.

THRILLS OF THE TURF.

"DOWN THE STRETCH" AT
THE QUEEN'S.

Jockeys are not always whip-
ping their horses across the
finish line as winners, nor do they
wear their bright silks to dinner.
They have hearts and troubles and
joys the same as the thousands
who crowd the stands on Derby
Day. The lives they often lead
are portrayed in "Down the
Stretch," the big racing film
which comes to the Queen's The-
atre to-day. The hero of "Down
the Stretch" is a young jockey
who wins the hand of the girl
he loves in spite of almost im-
possible odds. The climax of the
story is a great race in which
some of the fastest horses in the
country take part on the Belmont
race track. Robert Agnew, one
of the most accomplished horse-
men of the screen, plays the jock-
ey, and Marion Nixon, the win-
some little star of "Taxi, Taxi"
the young lady for whom he goes
through so much.

CHINESE AGITATORS
IN JAVA.ATTEMPT AN ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.

Batavia, Aug. 13.

An attempt to boycott Japanese
goods has started here, emanating
from the Koimintang.
Threatening letters have been
sent out stamped "Patriotic
League," stating that Japanese
troops have been landed in Shan-
tung, violating the sovereign
rights of China, as a result of
which a most rigid boycott has
been proclaimed in the mother
country.

The message adds: "You will
agree that our duty as patriots and
brothers is to support the mother
country. Should you prefer per-
sonal profit to the mother coun-
try's interest you will be punished.
We hope you take the warning to
heart."

Four China-born agitators have
been arrested and will probably be
expelled. Two distributors of the
letters have absconded.

By kind permission of Lt. Col.
R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., and
officers, the Band of the 1st Batta-
lion Queen's Royal Regiment, will
play at Evensong at 6 p.m. on Sun-
day next, in St. John's Cathedral.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—
1. A halfpenny is exactly 1/2 in. diameter. 2.
Sir Walter Scott. 3. Whisky that has escaped
duty. 4. Thirty-two years. 5. 305 days. 6.
St. Julespierre. 7. Kent. 8. Two and one-
fifth pounds. 9. French, German and Italian.
according to proximity to France, Germany or
Italy. 10. French, practically common. 11.
George II. (Dettingen). 12. N.W. Africa
(Mediterranean coast). 13. Italian. 14. Sun-
side. 15. 1817.

Entertainments

QUEEN'S THEATRE

The Lure of the
track—the call
of speed—the
jockey all out to
win—a thrilling
drama of the
Turf.



THURSDAY to SATURDAY

2.30, 5.10, 7.15, & 9.20.

WORLD THEATRE

A vivid story of mother love—



How a great earthquake changed the lives of two families

THURSDAY to SATURDAY

Orchestra at 5.15 and 9.20

Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 and 7.15.

STAR THEATRE

THURSDAY to SATURDAY

The film version of Herman Melville's great
story of the sea, "Moby Dick—"

THE SEA BEAST

with

America's greatest stage Actor

JOHN BARRYMORE

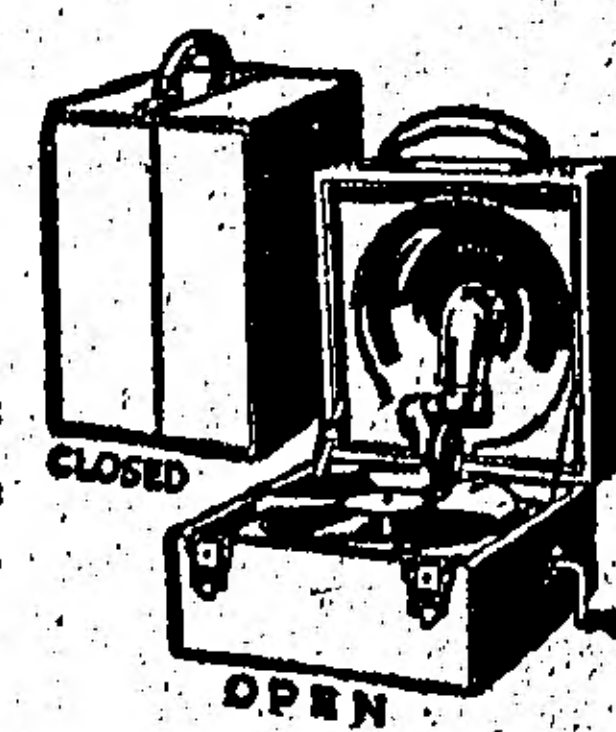
Continuous from 2.30 to 8.30

At 9.30

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